

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

ol. XI

COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1881

No. 45

Engaged.

on Advertiser.
sat at her feet by the hour
the people who worshiped way;
each her many a flower;
read to her many a lay;
battles with friend and with lover
her sake I often have engaged;
now, from the first I discussed
and she—oh, the she is engaged.
season we led in the German
days we were partners at whist,
and we heard the same sermon,
opera, never once missed;
we're naturally whimsical types,
a skill at the cards is rare;
but the better now and then is,
a new she—for now she's engaged.
engaged a parson o'er her.
we strolled in the deep-shaded grove,
minutes I've dallied before;
seem to button her glove;
sprung to the same my fingers
we're in our seats have ended,
now she—though now she's engaged.
engaged live over, I wonder,
night that she sat in the cove,
owl wrapped about us, while thunder
twist-storm and rain rage above?
she's a happy girl, and I face on
shoulder and how I unsung
her by the story of Jasen—
she think of all that when engaged;
wears hang her many mementoes;
cathedral she sketched me in Rome;
after my camp-life she sent those
sketches she wrote me at college
back all assort and paged—
delightful to read with the knowledge
now she—yes—now she's engaged.
going to call there to-morrow;
joy she will greet her old friend
and joy when has come to an end
use to my arms I will tell her,
letter for paper engaged,
wrath from me longer withhold her
to me—tis to me she's engaged.

Introspection.

vs Magazine
and binding of no good,
within oneself to find
empty working of a moribund mind;
renew beneath sheltering hood;
the beauty scale of thought and would;
not to mind future can be kind;
present scarcely understood.

present in better time will break
within heart, and wreck it to the just;
how many a bitter cut and thrust
will give us for its selfish sake;
our poisoning the arrow-head;
it kills not, sometimes leaves for

Grant's New Home.

last shipment of cases containing Gen-
eral's presents was made yesterday
from city, Mr. George W. Childs, the
other's closest friend, having stored
until the general had permanently
resigned. For five years—since they
from the White House—Mr. and Mrs.
laughed, waded. They have give
and received the homage of the
and how they propose to settle in New
to pass the remainder of their days in
aude of private life. They have
themselves at Sixty-second street and
venue, New York, and are putting
in order.

his five years of travelling the gen-
erally valuable presents are likely to go
to public testimonial. The corporation pres-
sive of the public and such documents form a part
of the National museum. These include an
ely carved wooden-box, and made from
ely tree planted by Shakespeare, gold
presented by the cities of Glasgow and
containing parchment scrolls ten-
the freedom of the cities to the distin-
Edinburgh. The boxes and other pub-
presents are on exhibition in Memorial
air-mont Park.

pendent of the above, there are sixty-
sixty containing presents that pertain to
school. Most of these goods have
the custody of Mr. Childs, to whom
sent while the general was travel-
the truth were known, it is probable
Childs knows more about the con-
these cases than their owner does.

in the Ledges, publish-
are rich wares from the potteries of
these articles having been made
general was passing through the
lament. One heat vase has embossed
words: "The noblest Roman of
the other side is the name of
A unique urn in the time of the
years this inscription: "Prosperous be
in peace and war."

against the wall in the same office is
some frame containing beautifully-
resolutions of the Carpenters con-
this city. In a vault of one of the
panies on Chestnut street is stored
containing the six of the general's swords,
the one worn at Appomattox.

new home General Grant will have
that will arouse the envy of all
of unique furniture. It is made of
onyx, and was presented to him by
It is the grandest, and costliest buffet
York. The parlors of the new house
coved with presents. The magni-
cierge of silver presented by Mexico
about the time he became president,
him transferred to his wife, has been
from the vaults of the bank where it
posed, and will be used for the first
what is termed "Grant's New York

magnificent china set which General
used during the latter days of his stay
White House, he having ordered the
China through Admiral Alden, will
conspicuous place among the table-
is certain that the ex-president's
crown jewels of fabulous value,
one of the wonders of the metrop-
no approximate estimate of the worth
goods can be obtained, but it is un-
that in the two-and-a-half-year trip
the world General Grant received
equivalent in value to double the
sum of his journey.

the general is trying to enjoy
he starts from home every morning,
the elevated road down to his office,
away up in the fifth story of Fort
a massive office building at Broad-
Wall street. He dictates letters to
les, and shortly after noon he retires to
dinner. He generally closes the
office with a drive. He retains his
appearance, and although 55 years
still capable of running a victory over
men. However, he is never comfort-
called to preside over a meeting,
much of the indifence which marks
public life has been removed by travel.

Formerly a cold chill ran down his
he was called on for a speech. He
more easy in public assemblages;
and has had enough experience, and
become a graceful and pungent speak-
s to the press club of New

York and his remarks at the recent dinner of the Aztec club give evidence of this. When nearing the age of three score it is rather a late day to doff a natural backwardness; but, then, Grant is a great man.

Sanitary Matters in France.

In an article on "Doctors in France" the St. James's Gazette says:

"Ever since Moliere ridiculed doctors Frenchmen have been ready to follow his example; but doctors are in more general request here than elsewhere, for the French are not assiduous cultivators of hygiene. Their well-off people fall far short in this respect of the English. They are not so addicted to exercise; they take more stimulants in the form of black coffee, nips of absinthe, and liqueurs; and their dwellings in those tall six-story houses, where families live in small flats redolent all day of kitchen fumes, are seldom healthy. The lower classes, again, are for the most part ill dressed and overworked. They know no Sunday rest, and whether they be steady or dissipates they are equally prone to weaken their constitutions; for in the former case they live with excessive fragility in order that they may save money, and in the latter case they drink adulterated wine and spirits of the cheapest and most pernicious sorts. Against these evils, rooted in the social system of France, and which produce an enormous amount of anemia, neurosis and dyspepsia among the well-to-do, and a constant increase of drunkenness, insanity and serfdom among the poor, doctors have a difficult task in contending; but they have done wonders of late in coping with such evils as they can cure. Foul slums have been almost entirely swept away from large cities. In Paris the quarters occupied by the poor are as spacious and handsome as those where the rich live. In visiting the new streets built by the municipal council, the new schools, hospitals and asylums, one is struck by the care that has been bestowed upon ventilation and on the appliances for proper lighting, drainage and cleanliness. A great deal yet remains to be done in some of the old prisons, schools, asylums and houses of charity, where the inveterate fondness of the French for doing things in a higgardly way when they make no show tends to the perpetuation of dirt in holes and corners, overcrowding and disease; but on the whole the French, under the impulsion of their medical rulers and legislators, are beginning to understand sanitary principles much better than they once did. There seems to be not much hope for them at present in the matter of tubbing; but if a bath in a flat be still a rarity, the number of public bath-houses is greatly on the increase."

Daudet and the Duc de Morny.

P. M. Porter in the Critic.

The change in Daudet's life began with his introduction to the Duc de Morny. Many stories are told of that first interview, and most of them are apocryphal. The poet is reported to have said that, as the son of a legitimist, he could hardly serve a Bonapartist. To which, according to one account, the duke replied: "Be whatever you will. The empress is more legitimist than you; or, according to another: "Have whatever political views you please. All I ask of you is that you shall cut your hair." His new life was very novel and not very palatable, to Daudet. He had no thought in those days of writing sensational novels. In the duke's antechamber he would see the king of Hanover, the king of Naples, Don Carlos and Queen Isabella, and was not careful to study them for the purposes of flattery. He would hear of the scandals of royalty, the Prince of Orange's escapades, the intrigues of Russian grand dukes, and was not struck with the idea of using them to spice the history of King Christian II., of Illyria. If he went to the agencies of the Rue Castiglione or hunted for brie-a-brac at the hotel Drouot, or carried a diplomatic message to Worth, the dressmaker, or watched the gamblers at the Mirlitons or the dancers at Mabile, he was not in search of J. Tom Lewis, Sephora Leemans, M. Spricht, the Prince d'Axel, or any of the personages whom he afterward introduced to fame in "Les Rois en Exile." These people and their doings he forgot when he found that the public wanted to hear about them. He sickened of their company in the day when he knew them. He obtained a long furlough from the duke and left from Paris. In a ruined mill of the country around Avignon, he wrote many of those short stories which should be his best title to the regard of posterity, and when the strong southern winds came to disturb his solitude, he made his way to a little island off the Corsican coast, and took up his abode in a lighthouse. The whole day he would spend in quiet contemplation on the rocks, the seagulls whirling over his head. At night he slept beneath the rays of a huge lantern. It was the happiest period of Daudet's life.

Battling a Bear.

Some time ago information reached this city of a terrible fight between a man and a bear in the vicinity of Turkey creek, in the Middle park. It was reported at the time that the man was found dead, but the report was afterward contradicted, and the contradiction was verified by his appearing upon our streets yesterday. His name is John Burkhardt, and being interviewed by a Herald reporter, he made the following statement:

He says that he was out prospecting alone when he saw the bear lumbering up to where he was standing. He did not perceive the brute until a moment or two ago, when he heard a hunter who was pursued by a wild animal and escaped by lying down flat on his face and feigning death. Burkhardt immediately resolved to imitate the "hunter's plan," and throw himself upon his face, he lay perfectly still. He could hear the beating of his own heart as the bear drew near, and his agony can be imagined when the brute deliberately walked up and seized his arm in his vice-like jaws and commenced tearing the flesh from the bones. He shrieked aloud in his horrible agony, and rolling over, seized the huge brute by the throat with both hands. He fought fiercely but was like a child in the grasp of his immense antagonist. At last he lost consciousness. When he recovered his senses the bear had left him, and summoning all his strength he crawled into the little settlement in which his cabin lay. He was torn and mangled in a most terrible manner, his intestines protruding from a gaping wound in his abdomen and the flesh almost completely torn from one arm. Death seemed inevitable, and nothing but a strong constitution could have saved him.

A French journalist, a master in drawing pen-and-ink sketches, gives the following details as regards the habits and weaknesses of the great artist. Rossi says he looks ten or fifteen years younger than he is, and is now in the fullness of his physical and intellectual power. Winter and summer he takes

ERNESTO ROSSI.

Life of the Italian Actor Now in This Country.

Condensed from the N. Y. Post.

When Ernesto Rossi was first invited to display his histrionic talents outside of Italy in the sweet language of Dante, an intimate friend of his warned him of the disadvantage he would labor under by appearing before an audience that would not understand him. "Never mind," replied the artist; "it is indifferent to me whether the audience knows or does not know the Italian language. An actor who cannot make himself understood without the assistance of language is not an artist. His talent must have the same effect as music—the beasts themselves must not be deaf to its charms. My dream has always been to perform before an audience of savages. If I should see them applaud, then I would be sure that I have genius." Rossi has not yet performed before an audience of savages, but his experiments before the many-tongued nations of Europe have fully confirmed the truth of his saying. A European reputation, however, no longer satisfies the ambition of the most gifted artist.

Now that he is on American soil public curiosity naturally turns to the details of the life of this man who does not shrink from renewing an experiment in which Tommaso Salvini's success might discourage even the bravest. Ernesto Rossi was born at Leghorn in 1829. His father was a gallant soldier who followed the first Napoleon in nearly all his campaigns, and only parted with him after Waterloo had sealed the great warrior's career. The veteran understood enough of Latin to know the meaning of the famous *Cedant arma togae*, and earnestly desired to see his son become a lawyer; but Ernesto's mind seemed to be filled by one single idea—that of the stage. He went to the Saint Sebastian school of his native city, readily learned all he was taught, showed a great deal of talent and taste for literature, but he would forget even his meals if he had a play in his hands. He was born an actor if a man ever was. At the age of twelve he had organized a theatre in his modest house, and, together with another boy who afterward became the great singer Delle Sodie, he performed "Damon and Pythias" and other dramas with wonderful power and truth. Some old gentlemen who live in a village in the vicinity of Florence still remember having seen him play the role of Paolo in "Francesca da Rimini" before he was yet sixteen years old.

Hardly a dramatic company visited his native city to which he did not apply to be taken in as a member. He finally succeeded in his endeavors. He found an engagement at eighty cents a week, and off he travelled with the company, unimpaired of all the comforts he was leaving behind. I shall not follow him in his tour of the smallest villages of Tuscany, often eating a meal every other day, and oftener sleeping on the troupe's wagon under the blue canopy of heaven. Rossi followed the path that nature had marked for him, through all trials and hardships, with the undaunted energy of a man who is determined to attain his object. If his stomach demanded food and he had nothing to give it, he would silence it by repeating to himself the words that Gustavo Modena had addressed to him after witnessing one of his performances: "Thou will be the glory of the Italian stage." And he went on thinking of the bungles he would present himself with when the prophecy of the great reformer of Italian acting should be fulfilled.

Perhaps the most important epoch in Rossi's artistic career is marked by his visit to Paris in the year 1855 during the universal exhibition. He was then engaged as leading young man in the company that supported Madame Ristori. To win fame in roles secondary to the impersonations of the great tragedians seemed impossible. Yet Gautier, the elder Dumas, Paul de St. Victor—all the great French critics of the time were so captivated by the beauty of his acting that they called him a genius and placed him on the same pedestal with the already famous queen of the Italian stage.

I have mentioned Rossi's first journey to Paris as the most decisive moment in his artistic career. The comparisons that forced themselves upon his mind, thinking of the condition of the Italian theatre and beholding the glory of the French drama, caused him to turn his attention to the means by which the former might be elevated to the level of the latter. Again he earnestly took up Goldoni and Alferi, and with a powerful company undertook the difficult task of banishing from the boards of the Italian stage all the vile sensational melodramas that had invaded it and threatened to vitiate forever the taste of the Italian audiences. He readily perceived, however, that Goldoni and Alferi were insufficient to the purpose, and he thought of introducing Shakespeare upon the Italian stage. He had been acquainted with the works of Shakespeare from boyhood, and had been fascinated by his gigantic conceptions. He only feared they might be too lofty and thoughtful for the tumultuous and passionate people of his country. The experiment was at all events, worth making, and he had to rejoice for having dared to make it. "Hamlet," "Othello," "King Lear," "Macbeth," etc., etc., became more popular in Italy than in any other European country outside of the British kingdom.

The life of Ernesto Rossi has been one of constant study. He is never idle. He seems indefatigable. He has an iron constitution. He can play seven nights in a week, spend most of his nights with his friends, study all day and be fresh for another performance. This appears the more marvelous as the emotions he experiences while he plays are considered. He identifies himself thoroughly with the character which he represents. One evening among friends, when asked to declare Othello's great farewell, he arose, collected himself for an instant, and then began with the voice that has enraptured so many hearts the words:

"Oh, now forever
Farewell the tranquil mind! farewell content!
Farewell the plumed troop, and the big war
That make ambition virtue! O farewell!
Farewell the nightingale!"

Then at once he stopped, with a gesture of disgust, exclaiming, "No! it is impossible, not prepared for the supreme grief of Othello." To interpret it as it should be interpreted I should have passed through the ordeal of all his anguishes and furies—I should have played the whole tragedy up to that point. To enter into the spirit of the passage without having felt the emotions which gradually lead to it is to me impossible." These words tell the tale of his power, and explain why Rossi and Salvini make us forget that we are spectators at a play."

A French journalist, a master in drawing pen-and-ink sketches, gives the following details as regards the habits and weaknesses of the great artist. Rossi says he looks ten or fifteen years younger than he is, and is now in the fullness of his physical and intellectual power. Winter and summer he takes

an icy cold bath as soon as he jumps out of his bed—like Ninon de l'Enclos (adds the Frenchman). He takes no refreshment of any kind during performance, and never sits down in his dressing-room. All the costumes he wears are designed by himself, and his wardrobe is perhaps the handsomest that any actor ever possessed. He smokes Tuscan cigars that cost him a cent apiece—not because he is a miser—quite the reverse—but because he fancies he brings to his lips bits of his native land. He sleeps very little, he is a regular night bird. After a most fatiguing performance he will walk till sunrise if he finds a friend a willing to accompany him. With the exception of a valet who is fully accustomed to the oddities in his character as well as to his temper, people do not remain long in his employment. His habit of giving twenty orders in one, and of getting angry if they are not all executed at once, discourages the most patient and industrious of them. His faithful valet, who always accompanies him, is a great philosopher; he avoids storms from his age by always replying that all the orders he receives are already executed. Rossi is too absent-minded and thoughtless to ascertain the truth of his servant's statements, and thus everything proceeds smoothly between the two.

As Richelieu believed he was as great an actor as a statesman, and Ingres, better violinist than a painter, so does Rossi consider himself a baritone in no way inferior to the comedian and tragedian. "I pursue the dramatic career," he says now and then, "because in the drama I have found fortune and glory. I shall never desert Shakespeare, whose great shadow has protected my experiments; but if I had to begin life anew I would become a singer. Ask any of my friends, and they will tell you what kind of a voice I have." Adrien Marx seems to have questioned some of these friends, and here is the answer he received: "It is true. We first ask Rossi to sing, to flatter his mania; by this method we unperceivably lead him to recite some poetry or some passage from a favorite play. Should we begin by the latter he would invariably object that he was tired, and could not be persuaded to yield."

Rossi is three or four times richer than Salvini, although he spends ten times more money. His generosity borders on extravagance. His acts of charity could be counted by the thousand. A single instance will be sufficient to illustrate this feature of his character. As the steamer that took him to Wisconsin there are five cultivated acres per head, and in the wild and jungly province of Kwei-chow, one acre in eighty-four is cultivated, counts 421 (Zell's atlas makes it 854), but Massachusetts has only 187. Fokouen, one-fifteenth cultivated, and "every mountainous, but fertile where tillable," has 255, and New York, cultivating one-half, has 94. In Wisconsin there are five cultivated acres per head, and in the wild and jungly province of Kwei-chow, one acre in eighty-four is cultivated, there are ten persons to the acre, each cultivated acre supporting fifty times as many persons as in Wisconsin. China proper, according to the Statesmen's Year Book, contains 1,574,053 square miles, the area of the United States, the territories excluded, is about one-third greater, and it peaked at 261 to the mile, which is as great for China, would contain 550,222,000 population. Professor Denslow adds that travellers in hilly China report it almost empty, and that along the river banks there is no greater density of population than in Europe, and "isidence," "Tocredit such statistics," he says, "is idiocy."

Changes of the Earth's Surface.

Philadelphia, Pa.

"Crie," said a president to his brave little wife about 11 o'clock Thursday morning as the ringing strokes from the belfry of the Episcopal church, almost from the cottage reached his ears, "what are they ringing that bell for?"

"That?" said Mrs. Garfield, who had been waiting for the surprise: "that's the church where we were when you first came down."

"They're alighting there to pray for you to get well, and falling on her knees she said:

"And I'm going to pray too, James, that it may be soon, for I know that the other prayer has been heard."

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According to Lombardini, the Po now transports three times as much sediment as formerly, the increase being chiefly due to the destruction of the forests, and the consequent increased denudation of the Alps. French engineers estimate that the delta of the Rhone has advanced at a rate far greater than it previous to the cultivation of its valley, in the eastern United States, wherever a mountain slope has been stripped, incipient ravines quickly form and enlarge with such rapidity as to excite the attention of geologists. This is especially the case with the sandy soils of Maryland, Georgia and Alabama, previously covered with pine forests. The black earth of Russia, one of the chief sources of the agricultural wealth of the empire, is quickly cut up into ravines, and the finest soil in Europe is being rapidly carried away to increase the deltas of the Volga and Don, and to fill up the sea of Azoy. During the great floods of 1866 and 1868 in France and Switzerland, the wooded soils alone escaped being washed away. The immunity of the provinces of Brescia and Bergamo from damage by the great floods of 1872 was chiefly due to forestal improvements. During ten years, the department of the Lower Alps lost sixty-one thousand acres of cultivated soil from the effects of torrents; and the clearing of the forests of the Ardeche has resulted in the covering up of nearly ten thousand acres of good land with barren sand and gravel.

It is thought by many that vegetation elevates the surface as much as water depresses it. This, however, can only be the case when natural vegetation is suffered to decay on the ground in which it grew. In the case of cultivated crops, which only partly return to the soil, this elevation of the surface cannot take place, and its compensating effect being lost, denudation is relatively greater than loss.

Hence, it appears that one result of man's influence, by laying bare large tracts of land for cultivation, has been greatly to increase the erosion of the surface. In some instances, however, the action of man has been to check the

BAYARD DEPOSED.

And David Davis Elected President

Of the Senate by the Republicans.

Arthur Desires the Session Prolonged

Until After the Yorktown Celebration.

BAYARD'S FORBEARANCE.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—Some democratic senators think Pendleton's action in withdrawing his motion to let the resolution electing Davis lie over, unwise. Had it been deferred until to-morrow Bayard would have had an opportunity to fill the vacancies in the committees. Under Edmunds' resolution adopted this morning he could have made a democrat chairman of foreign relations, and could have given the democrats a majority on the finance, military and judiciary committees and still have been able to provide for new senators on the interior committees. Other senators saw that Bayard would have been too delicate to take advantage of delay, knowing his tenure so brief. No more caucuses are called, and the senators all agree that the session will end in a few days.

THE REPUBLICANS' BURDEN.

The democrats have not had any intention of contending the committees with Davis. The republicans can take the entire organization of the senate and some are in favor of electing republicans to fill all offices. One source of trouble is the unwillingness of Davis to vote for either Gorham or Riddleberger, the republican nominees for secretary and sergeant-at-arms. Davis has said in the last several days that he would not vote for these men. The republicans don't know how to get rid of Gorham and Riddleberger. If they could do so and select candidates acceptable to Davis it is believed he would vote for the entire republican organization.

THE DEMOCRATS' DISAPPOINTED.

There is apparently disappointment among the democratic senators at Senator Davis' election. They generally believed up to the last moment that he would not accept. Some criticize him pretty severely saying he has virtually abandoned his much boasted independent position. A democratic senator who generally reflects his party sentiment accurately says that Judge Davis' ambition was tempted by the possibility of reaching the presidential chair and that it overcame his usually good judgment.

THE SENATE ANXIOUS.

There was something in the election of Davis which much amused the senate. When Harris in the chair appointed Bayard just deposed after so short an incumbency, to escort Davis to the chair, a smile that had played over the senate broke into a moderate laugh. Davis joined in the laugh and was escorted to the chair in apparent good humor. After Davis returned thanks, Edmunds offered a motion thanking Bayard for the impartiality displayed by him as president. This seemed to strike the senate as a satire, and more laughter ensued. Edmunds saw that he had been misconstrued, and rebuked the senators and said he offered the motion in all sincerity, and Mr. Bayard was entitled to thanks because he had occupied the chair at a time when partisanship or partial rulings could have been made, and would have worked injustice. He insisted that Bayard had been fair in all things and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE PRESIDENT'S WISHES.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—President Arthur has determined that he will not send nominations for the cabinet, until after the Yorktown celebration. He said to senators this afternoon that he would be gratified if the senate would not take any early step towards adjournment. He added that of course he would have to go to Yorktown himself, and would be pleased to have all the senators go. When asked further as to his wishes, he suggested that the senate take a recess of several days to attend the centennial, and do honor to the French and German visitors. He added that he would not detain the senate many days after the return.

As the original programme of the government's participation in the centennial and honors to the foreign visitors were contemplated by the cabinet and were partially arranged by them, the president wants to carry it out, and therefore he wants the cabinet together until after the centennial. He will make cabinet and continental nominations, however immediately after the centennial, but the senate will not adjourn sine die until after the 25th.

THE STAR ROUTE CASE.

In the criminal court to-day Judge Cox announced that to-morrow morning's session would be taken up with the argument of Ingerson, counsel for General Brady, on a motion to quash the information recently filed by the attorneys of the government against General Brady and others. Ingerson desires to have the city after he has spoken. The hearing will be continued, said the judge, until next week, when Bills, Brewster and others representing the government can be present.

DEPARTMENTS CLOSED.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—President Arthur ordered all departments closed to-morrow at 12 o'clock, so that employés may have an opportunity to participate in the reception of the French visitors.

THE THREE AND ONE-HALF BONDS.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—If the amount of \$3,450,000 received for payment does not reach five millions by the hour of closing the de-

partment on Monday bonds sufficient to make up the deficiency will be accepted for redemption on an order of subsequent receipt.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Secretary Windom, Assistant Secretary Upton and chief of the bureau in the treasury department, called upon President Arthur yesterday.

Samuel C. Bruce was yesterday appointed internal revenue storekeeper for the first district of California.

THE SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—Immediately after the reading of the journal a number of nominations were received from the president, including among others Hannibal Hamlin, minister to Spain; Walker Blaine, third assistant secretary of state; Mark S. Brewer, consul general to Berlin; Alexander Jourdan, of Pennsylvania, to be consul at Algiers; Edmund Johnson, of New Jersey, to Picton; Arthur H. Harrison, of New Jersey, to Sunderland; Winfield Scott Bird, of Alabama, to Lagos; Robert T. Holley, of Vermont, to Barbadoes; James W. Silver, of Indiana, to Cape Town; Henry S. Lasar, of Missouri, to Port Stanley; D. S. Alexander, of Indiana, fifth auditor of the treasury; Benj. P. Davis, of Massachusetts, deputy fourth auditor of the treasury; Jacob H. Ela, of New Hampshire, auditor of the treasury of the post-office department; Robert F. Crowell, of Minnesota, deputy auditor of the treasury of the post-office department; Henry A. Kennedy, of Maine, collector of customs at Walldoboro, Maine; Thomas M. Broadwater, of Mississippi, collector of customs at Vicksburg; Wm. G. Morris, of California, collector of customs at Alaska; Howard M. Katchin, of Wisconsin, collector of internal revenue for the third district of Wisconsin.

Logan offered a resolution to elect David Davis president of the senate, which went over until to-morrow under the rules. Davis was in his seat and made no motion to object. It is now definitely known that he will accept and that his election will be accomplished by his omission to vote. The republicans had assurance of his acceptance before nominating him.

Lamar offered a resolution requesting the president to advise the senate whether any action had been taken by the government since the last session of the senate towards protecting the rights and interests of the United States in the project of the international canal. Tabled for future action.

Edmunds called up his resolution continuing the standing committees as constituted in the last session.

Garland offered an amendment providing that only the following committees shall be continued: Foreign relations, finance, commerce, military affairs, judiciary, post offices and roads, and public lands, pensions and Indian affairs. He contended that the committees named were the only ones that would have any work during the special session.

Edmunds opposed the amendment. There were committees not provided for, which in his opinion would be necessary to perform the work of the session. He instanced the committee on privileges and elections as one which should be organized. There was on the table a petition presented by the senator from New Jersey, McPherson, said to seriously affect the right of the senators from New York to sit in this body. There was a committee on railroads which might have work to do. It was known from public reports that there had been an important omission suspended for some supposed failure of duty by law it was required that such suspension should be reported to the senate. The committee on contingent expenses was also a necessary committee.

Garland stated he would modify his amendment so as to continue the committees on privileges and elections and contingent expenses. He thought it would then be no all the committees necessary to organize at this time.

Garland's amendment was rejected: yeas 35, nays 37, Davis, of Illinois, and Mahone voting with the republicans.

The Edmunds resolution was then adopted: yeas 35, nays 35. Standing committees are therefore continued as constituted at the last session, and the president pro tem. was authorized to fill the vacancies which may exist.

As soon as the result was announced he offered a resolution for the election of David Davis, senator from Illinois, as president pro tem. of the senate.

Pendleton asked that the resolution lay over one day under the rules. So ordered.

An executive session followed.

At one p. m. the doors were reopened and the senate again met in open session.

Pendleton stated that upon reflection and consulting with the senators of his side of the chamber he had concluded to withdraw his objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution proposing the election of Senator Davis to be president pro tem.

The senate then proceeded considering the resolution.

Jones, of Florida, opposed the adoption of the resolution in a brief speech, taking the ground that the tenure of office pro tem. is during the absence of the vice-president of the United States.

A vote taken on Logan's resolution resulted in the adoption. Yeas 36, nays 34, Bayard and Davis, (Ills.), not voting. Chairman Harris then appointed Senators Bayard and Anthony a committee to escort the president pro tem. to the chair.

On taking the chair Davis made a brief speech saying the high honor conferred upon him came without any exertion on his part. If the compliment had carried any party obligation with it he would have felt constrained to decline.

Kellogg's resolution calling for the papers in the case of Vincenzo Rebello was adopted and the resolution for striking medals in honor of James A. Garfield, late president of the United States, was referred to the committee on library.

Adjourned.

FOXHALL'S OWNER.

James R. Keene Speaks of the Great Racer.

NEW YORK, October 12.—The Herald says that if Keene and Lorillard imagine that the American people will ever be satisfied until Foxhall and Foxhall meet on the American track they are the most mistaken couple on this terrestrial ball.

Keene was asked yesterday if he would run Foxhall again this season in England and replied: "I have not yet made up my mind. In the coming Cambridgeshire, which is only about half the distance of the Chazowitch, his weight is 112 pounds but as he has incurred the penalty by victory to-day of fourteen pounds rising the imports he will have to carry 128 pounds. I am at present dubious as to the advisability of starting him. No three-year-old has ever won the Cambridgeshire with anything approaching the weight Foxhall has to carry." Keene was asked if he would be afraid to pit Foxhall against Foxhall and he said: "Not I. I should not be afraid as to the result if they met at equal weight over any distance."

The Herald coaches did a good business yesterday. Messrs. Stevens & Rouse are daily expecting the coach which will be used on the Pike's Peak avenue route. It was shipped from Pittsburgh soon after the others, and the delay cannot be accounted for.

PARNELL ARRESTED.

The Famous Agitator Waited Upon

At His Hotel and Shown Forster's Warrant.

He Submits Quietly and is Taken to Jail.

General Anxiety Felt in Ireland.

NEW YORK, October 13.—A Dublin special says: Parnell was arrested to-day at the Morrison hotel, previous to starting for the Kildare convention. Inspector Malone called this morning and sent up word to Parnell who was in bed, that he would like to see him. The hotel reporter returned word that he would be happy to see the inspector as soon as he was dressed. Soon after he sent for Malone, who, with Detective Sheridan, went up stairs. Parnell met him pleasantly, and asked: "Do you intend to arrest me?" "Yes," replied Malone, handing him a warrant still wet with Forster's signature, for the chief secretary only returned yesterday.

Logan offered a resolution to elect David Davis president of the senate, which went over until to-morrow under the rules. Davis was in his seat and made no motion to object. It is now definitely known that he will accept and that his election will be accomplished by his omission to vote. The republicans had assurance of his acceptance before nominating him.

Lamar offered a resolution requesting the president to advise the senate whether any action had been taken by the government since the last session of the senate towards protecting the rights and interests of the United States in the project of the international canal. Tabled for future action.

Edmunds called up his resolution continuing the standing committees as constituted in the last session.

Garland offered an amendment providing that only the following committees shall be continued: Foreign relations, finance, commerce, military affairs, judiciary, post offices and roads, and public lands, pensions and Indian affairs. He contended that the committees named were the only ones that would have any work during the special session.

Edmunds opposed the amendment. There were committees not provided for, which in his opinion would be necessary to perform the work of the session. He instanced the committee on railroads which might have work to do. It was known from public reports that there had been an important omission suspended for some supposed failure of duty by law it was required that such suspension should be reported to the senate. The committee on contingent expenses was also a necessary committee.

Garland stated he would modify his amendment so as to continue the committees on privileges and elections and contingent expenses. He thought it would then be no all the committees necessary to organize at this time.

Garland's amendment was rejected: yeas 35, nays 37, Davis, of Illinois, and Mahone voting with the republicans.

The Edmunds resolution was then adopted: yeas 35, nays 35. Standing committees are therefore continued as constituted at the last session, and the president pro tem. was authorized to fill the vacancies which may exist.

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ADDRESSES TO AMERICAN LEAGUERS.

NEW YORK, October 13.—Patrick Ford has issued an address to the land leagues in America against the arrest of Parnell, in which he says that Irishmen must restrain their impulses, and that reason, not passion, should rule the hour. "Never did the land league have a better opportunity to manifest its moral power than now. Never did it become the duty of the Irish people to exhibit the virtues of self-possession, discipline and obedience to the land league more than now. Through enlightenment and organization the people will assuredly come into possession of the inheritance. Much has been accomplished looking to this end already. Gladstone himself openly confessed that the land league is the only government in Ireland now with any moral force behind it, hence he makes war upon it. He presents arms to a majority of ideas which are inveterate and immortal. No man who believes in the superiority of mind over brute matter can entertain a doubt respecting the people's ability to obey the law. We have no fear of the people of Ireland but do fear lest many more should become demoralized or intimidated.

In announcing the arrest of Parnell he said: I have been informed that the first step has been taken towards the vindication of law and order by the arrest of a man who entirely from motives which I don't challenge or examine, has made himself prominent in the cause of the land league.

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The News-Democrat complains that the mails are not properly managed.

At a late hour no report from the Ohio elections was received. It is expected that the Western Union will be able, however, to get us news ahead of the mail.

The Democrat-News of Gunnison is a democratic paper which is conducting a very able canvass in behalf of its candidates. It is doing this without the use of slander and abuse.

We publish on this page an editorial review of President Garfield's case from the Medical News. As this is the highest medical authority in the country, it will be read with interest.

Mr. Tilden still poses before the country. In a letter written October 3d, he speaks of his reform labors and his sacrifices for the public weal. His cause grows with his increasing years.

The Leadville Herald thinks Mr. Conkling can be great if he will, but by continually pressing himself forward upon an unwilling party he only exhibits the weaknesses common to humanity." The Herald occasionally sees things as they are.

There never was so much building going on in the state as now. Our hardware merchants find it impossible to get a sufficient quantity of nails to meet the demand. Yesterday it was found impossible to buy in the state any quantity of tenpenny nails.

The Denver Republican published an interesting statement showing that there are \$7,285,571.29 on deposit in Denver banks. This suggests the question why was not this assessed, especially as the loans and discounts of these banks were only half the deposits.

Murat Halstead has excited considerable envy among stalwart editors because he was the first to have a confidential interview with President Arthur. These papers don't realize as yet that President Arthur is not at the head of a faction of a party but the country.

The statement of the Western National Bank of South Pueblo, for October first shows the remarkable prosperity of that city. This bank began business August 15. As a result of six weeks' business, the statement of October first showed deposits amounting to \$193,000.

On Sunday last Mr. Rothacker in the Tribune began a series of articles on eminent journalists. The first article was on Henry Watterston and was as brilliant as its subject. Mr. Rothacker is by far the most brilliant writer on the press of Colorado, and shows his ability to better advantage in articles like the above than in the daily routine of editorial work. These articles will be a feature of the Sunday Tribune. Others are to follow on Charles A. Dana, Whitelaw Reid, Murat Halstead and others. Such articles will give Mr. Rothacker a high reputation in the east as well as in Colorado.

It is a settled fact that Secretary Windom will go back to the senate. Senator Edgeron who was appointed as Windom's successor is an old and faithful friend of Windom. He notified Windom immediately after the shooting of Garfield that he should resign and that he (Windom) should go back to the senate, as he could best serve his state. Windom asked that the matter rest for a while. After Garfield's death Edgeron renewed his proposition and it was favorably received. Mr. Windom may remain in the cabinet until December, but will probably then return to the senate by appointment of the governor and on the meeting of the legislature will be regularly elected.

After all the predictions that the friends of Mr. Conkling proposed to bully the republican convention of New York city, the convention went through its business without a hitch or more than the ordinary exhibition of factional prejudice. This is the usual value of political predictions based upon factional rancor. [Leadville Herald.]

The predictions were not verified because Mr. Conkling's friends were in the minority. There is no question about what they would have done had they been in the majority. The conventions since 1871 all show that Mr. Conkling has never failed to use any power he possessed. We don't see how it is any virtue that Mr. Conkling's friends did not exert power which they did not possess.

The remarkable letter of Mr. Blaine to Mr. Garfield, accepting the position of secretary of state, has attracted very general attention. It has raised Mr. Blaine still higher in the estimation of the masses, because of the generous and unselfish loyalty to Mr. Garfield. There has been considerable speculation as to the manner in which it became public. The Philadelphia Press, which made the letter public, gives the following explanation:

In January last a gentleman of some political prominence in the western part of this state visited Mentor, and was discussing with the president-elect the probable composition of his cabinet. The only member then definitely settled upon was Blaine for secretary of state. The president-elect gave to the gentleman a copy of Blaine's letter accepting the tender of the state department, which he had previously read to him. The gentleman to whom the copy was given thinks he violates no confidence in permitting its publication."

The efforts to cry down Mr. Blaine by stewart organs will hardly be successful. The fact remains that Mr. Blaine, more than any other republican leader, has the confidence and love of the republican party. General Grant, unwisely, has joined in the crusade against Mr. Blaine. The following statement of the result of the first ballot in the Chicago convention of the states which elected republican electors in November, shows the relative standing of the candidates:

Blaine	190
Grant	123
Sherman	35
Edmunds	33
Washburn	10
Total	428

This shows that Mr. Blaine has to an eminent degree the confidence of his party. His strength was largely in republican states, while Grant's was mainly in democratic states. Mr. Arthur cannot ignore him or his friends without ignoring a large part of the republican party, which he is not likely to do.

THE ELECTION.

The result of the election in Ohio is now known. Governor Foster is re-elected by a reduced majority and a republican legislature is elected. This result is highly satisfactory as this is the off year in which the republicans are usually defeated. The election for governor always occurs on the uneven years. The elections have gone half of the time republican and half of the time democratic. This was the democratic turn. The republicans have usually carried the elections for the year before the presidential contest as in 1871, 1875 and 1879. In the two latter years the contest was extremely close but the republicans won. The election the year following the presidential election has usually been dull and the democrats have won as in 1873 when Allen was elected, and 1877 when Bishop was elected. This was therefore their turn. The fact that the republicans have carried Ohio this year places it in the list of surely republican states. The republican party has now carried Ohio for four successive years, and has been defeated only once in seven years. This is the best seven years' record the republican party has had in Ohio. The chances for the election of the democratic candidate were unusually good, as the republicans had not only to contend with indifference, but with the prohibition and liquor interests. The election of the legislature has no special significance as no United States senator will be elected by it. The next vacancy will be that of Senator Pendleton, which will occur March 4, 1885. In 1883 the legislature will be elected which elects his successor. The only advantage the democracy would have by carrying the legislature would be the opportunity to re-district the state so that more democratic representatives could be elected to congress. This was done in 1877-78, so that the republicans, though carrying the state, had only eight of the twelve representatives. This cannot be done this year.

The results in Iowa are always monotonous. In 1878 the greenbackers elected two candidates to congress, but this is the only reverse the party has had in years. The republicans seem to have done better than usual. Gains were made in the legislature and the republicans have 50,000 majority. This is a greater majority than the party has had since 1876. The elections therefore indicate the republicans are not only holding their own but gaining.

JOSIAH GILBERT HOLLAND

Doctor Holland, as he was generally known, died suddenly in New York yesterday. The announcement will be received with regret by the literary world, of which he was for so long a conspicuous member, and with sincere sorrow by those who were personally acquainted with him.

Doctor Holland was essentially and purely a literary man. At the beginning of his life he was tempted to follow a professional life, but after three years of medical practice he entered upon a literary career and to the day of his death continued his literary and editorial duties. We publish elsewhere a brief history of his life, and mention a few of the very many works of which he was the author. These novels, histories and poems show him to have been a versatile writer, and the fact that from his literary labors he acquired an independent fortune, proves him to have been a popular author as well. There was that about his writings, and especially his poems which caught the popular fancy and gained for the author a wide popularity. There has always been a demand for his works, and whatever fault may be found with his literary style, and however much the subject matter may be criticized Dr. Holland will still be remembered as one who wrote successfully and who had at the time of his death more admirers and more followers than many another writer who produced works far superior to his both in literary style and intrinsic worth. It has often been considered remarkable that Doctor Holland should enjoy such universal popularity when there was so much in his writings to criticize, but it was because he was possessed of an eminent degree of that rare power of tickling the popular fancy that he became and continued to be an editor, poet, novelist and lecturer with a large and enthusiastic following.

For the past ten years Dr. Holland has been the editor of Scribner's Magazine. In this field he has been popular and successful, and has with the aid of his liberal partner and collaborator, Roswell Smith, brought the magazine prominently forward and has given it a place in the literary and artistic world which it could not have reached had there not been in its editor some literary force and ability. Although surrounded by distinguished assistants who have done much to gain for Scribner's present position, still Doctor Holland was the real and actual head and deserves full praise for the labors he performed and the ends he accomplished. In his editorial contributions to the Magazine he was at all times a conscientious writer upon the topics of the day, and especially in the cause of temperance, and in favor of what was true, honest and manly. For political purity, against shams and conceits, his pen was always active and through all the articles ran evidences that the writer himself was a man who believed in and practiced what he thought.

And this was true. In private life Doctor Holland was what he wanted others to be, temperate, honest, manly and lovable. Whoever has stood in his presence, and has conversed with him could not help being impressed with the fact that he was a good man. This may be considered praise enough; but he was not simply good himself, he helped others to be so too. He advised the young, and encouraged them, and many an aspirant for literary fame has gone from Doctor Holland's office convinced that there was no cause in the nature of the successful man who had talked with him concerning the duties of life. It is not unlikely that one of the great reasons why Doctor Holland has been so successful is that he wrote as he felt, and the public recognized the fact. His novels, right.

The term of Senator Bayard was short, lasting only three days. The election of David Davis will be considered a republican victory, though Mr. Davis acted with the democracy last spring. The change is of no practical help to the republican party and no injury to the democratic party. It is barely possible that it will identify Mr. Davis more closely with the republican party. The election of Mr. Davis was a cute trick, but not a great one.

The only unfortunate thing about the arrest of Parnell is that it is likely to make a martyr of a scheming politician. It has raised him in the estimate of the Irish people who should despise him.

Senator Bayard can pleasantly remember that the American people looked with considerable complacency on his occupancy of the president's chair in the senate.

No partisan will now threaten the life of the president. In the succession of Mr. Davis no party has anything to gain or lose.

It is said that Queen Victoria's maids of honor average fifty years of age.

Senator Davis will give weight to the proceedings in the senate.

Senator Edmunds brought us through all right.

IRELAND'S FUTURE.

The dispatches from Ireland this morning are such as to warrant the belief that grave troubles are in store for that country. Parnell has been arrested on the general charge of creating disturbances and has been taken to jail. His arrest is an indirect, and indeed is almost a direct, blow at the land league of which he is the head. The government must have intended to take decisive action against the league, and has probably all the necessary plans laid to deal with it severely, or it would not have made the arrest. It must have known that by laying violent hands on so important a person as Parnell much excitement would be caused throughout Ireland, and that it would be necessary to meet the outbreak with severe and prompt measures.

The Irish question has now taken a new phase. It is one which must be dealt with without gloves. Debates in parliament concerning it are at an end, and it must be solved in other ways. Those who imagined that the passage of the land act would settle it, and who looked to that measure as something which would work radical changes in Irish society will be disappointed. The land leaguers have been successful in agitating the indirect means of stirring up social disorders and the English government finds itself in a position where it must act quickly and decisively. The country is ripe for open revolution and the long half-expressed desires for change and for home government for Ireland are likely at this time to find free expression in desperate and determined acts.

The feeling among the majority of people in Ireland is in favor of having all bonds severed which connect their country with England. The agitators, either for unselfish love for Ireland or to gratify personal ambition, have done all in their power to keep this desire alive, and have by their words sought to fan it into light whenever it was in danger of dying out. Parnell and his followers have spoken on every opportunity which presented itself concerning the wrongs which they believe, or pretend to believe are suffered by their countrymen. They have been satisfied with nothing that did not look to independence, and have so worked upon public opinions and individual passions that the people will be very ready to believe that in the arrest of Parnell the English government has only given one more indication that it proposes to continue its hold upon Ireland and its policy of what the Irish call tyrannical oppression.

In view of what has already happened, the belief will be strengthened that Ireland will not rest until she gains her much-desired independence. So far all relief measures have had a temporary effect. The land act was the most generous relief that England had ever given. It corrected many abuses, and by restricting the powers of the landlord and by giving the tenants many privileges never enjoyed before was an act which the Irish might well have received with satisfaction. Under it they might have enjoyed a fair degree if not great degree of prosperity. It was indeed so liberal that many would have gladly enjoyed its provisions, had the agitators ceased their revolutionary and disturbing speeches. But when these men want much more than they have ever yet received. They know that even this relief would not have been granted, had they not agitated the question of Ireland's needs. The liberality of Gladstone only encouraged them to demand more from him. They continued their complaints, and led their followers to believe that disorders, agitation and defiance would secure for them national independence. Just so long as the people believe there is this possibility, just so long will they overlook all relief measures, and be satisfied with nothing short of what they ask for.

[Mr. Gladstone's speech at Leed.

Mr. Gladstone pointed out that the whole American export of manufactured goods to Asia, Africa and Australia amounted to \$17,000,000 worth, while the English exports to those countries amounted to \$7,000,000. (Cheers.) The trade of Europe and America together did not beat the English. Although both enjoyed protection, England beat them in all neutral markets. Mr. Gladstone said: "So long as America adheres to protection our commercial supremacy will be secure."

The last sentence expresses the general sentiment of the wiser English statesmen. They know England is stronger commercially because the United States has a protective tariff. It is true that a free trade tariff would give a larger market for English manufacturers in this country. But it would make America a competitor for trade in the neutral countries in Asia and South America, and thus injure British commerce more than it would benefit it. Nothing but the wall protection has built prevents us from obtaining to a large extent the trade of Asia and South America which naturally belongs to us, but which England possesses.

Peter Becker obtained the democratic nomination for sheriff in Lake county on Tuesday. This news will be received with pleasure by his friends here. Mr. Becker was twice elected sheriff of this county as a democrat, though the county was republican, which shows the esteem in which he was held here. He was a brave, honest officer. If there is any failure to elect the entire republican ticket in Lake this fall, we trust that Mr. Becker will get in.

The term of Senator Bayard was short, lasting only three days. The election of David Davis will be considered a republican victory, though Mr. Davis acted with the democracy last spring. The change is of no practical help to the republican party and no injury to the democratic party. It is barely possible that it will identify Mr. Davis more closely with the republican party. The election of Mr. Davis was a cute trick, but not a great one.

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The Capital Question.

San Juan Prospector.

The time is drawing near when the question as to the removal or permanent location of the state capital at Denver will be decided. That Denver, through her organs, has failed to recognize, or properly appreciate, until very recently, the merits or the importance of the country south of the Divide, has been a well-attested fact. That the city is not located near the geographical center of the state is another fact, but it requires no prophetic eye to foresee the result of the election. No point outside of the present capital city can hope to secure the united efforts of those who desire the removal, and the consequence will be but a few scattering votes for various points south and the majority will go to Denver. Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Calion City, Leadville, with numerous smaller points, are already making strenuous efforts, and each town and vicinity voting for its favorite point will only aid in assuring the permanence of the present location. The Prospector has watched the agitation of the question with no small degree of interest, and as was suggested in the column a some years since, still claiming that the proper thing to do is to divide the state. Let Denver remain the capital of Colorado—that portion north of the Divide, and let a new state be formed embracing all of the country south and in the present boundary of the state. There is an abundance of territory, and two good-sized states could be formed, having an area larger than any one of the New England states. The country is geographically divided and so long as Denver remains the capital and the boundary of the state remains the same, the impression will prevail that Denver is Colorado, and that about all of the country worth noticing lies northwest of the Queen City. It is a noteworthy fact that the business of any state will gravitate towards the capital, other things being equal, and for a mining state with new portions requiring development, it becomes necessary that all portions are well represented. This has certainly never been accorded the San Juan country, until the capital question was agitated, by the press and people of Denver. This is a fact that cannot be denied, and is one of the reasons why many will vote against Denver, and the main reason the Prospector has for declaring that, with this feeling, the state should be divided. The time may not have arrived, but it will come when there will be a loud clamor for a division of this commonwealth, and instead of removing the capital we shall vote for a division of the state.

Peterout San Juan.

Solid Muhon.

The revised edition teaches us that when one eye is blacked to turn the other for like treatment, this mode of revenge might have gratified the animosities of those blessed old apostles who divided their time between making matches and angling for miracles. But when "Peterout San Juan" gets a black eye she most generally always sometimes votes the unblacked optic to the glorious work of getting even. Dandener.

Cheek.

Leadville Chronicle.

It seems like the ultimatum of editorial cheek for one of our exchanges to steal the main body of his capital leader from a circular used by the Colorado Springs committee and then wind up his article by advocating Denver for the location of the capital.

The following letter from Mr. Bliss is of interest, both because of his personal relations to President Arthur and his connection with the prosecution of the Star route frauds:

"Sir—It seems to me I am made of late to occupy too much space in the newspapers. As the remarks are for a wonder, generally complimentary, you will perhaps permit me to say two things, in the hope that I may receive your columns in the future.

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The Pueblos are confident Denver will be beaten.

Only four more weeks to work. We must be in earnest.

Denver's emissaries are now going into all parts of the state.

Denver is using the financial argument quite largely now.

Star Route thieves are feeling desperate. Dorsey thinks Arthur ungrateful.

The election for the state capital takes place three weeks from to-day.

The Leadville mines show an output valued at \$1,514,422 for September.

The Leadville Herald says it is devoted to the party. This is inside information.

The Denver papers are waking up to the importance of working for the capital.

The Leadville Democrat thinks John Evans, Denver friends of the press should have spoken before.

Write to your friends in different parts of the state and stir them up on the capital question.

The movement to remove Collector Robert-son is not as strong as it was before the New York convention.

A democratic convention was held at Leadville on Friday, and Captain Ed C. Sandall was nominated for sheriff.

Mr. Conkling it is said will keep out of politics until 1885 when he will endeavor to return to the senate.

Senator Conkling must think as little of appealing to the people, as he did last summer of appealing to legislatures.

The Crested Butte Republican is a newspaper published at Crested Butte where many of our citizens have property interests.

Since August 1st there has been a decrease in the treasury of \$9,940,923 in silver dollars. This is a good sign and will keep our mints open.

The Herald of Leadville thinks Routt is a great statesman and the Tribune says he has gone east to get his hair cut. When will these two papers agree?

The News should produce the charge of Senator Hill's disloyalty to Routt over Judge Belford's name. Neither Senator Hill nor his friends will deny such unauthorized statements.

Secretary Blaine's letter to Garfield was a remarkable document in so far as it referred to his future political career. Why it should have been published at this time, it is difficult to understand.

Bayard's election as president was a foregone conclusion. The democrats did nothing that they did not have a right to do. Senator Edmunds had, however, a good deal of fun with his parliamentary sparring.

Metropolitan towns like Omaha have been indifferent about losing the state capital when a question like the one we vote on this fall has been submitted. But Denver fights for the capital as earnestly as her country cousins.

Ex-Governor Evans has his ups and downs in life like other people. Just now he is having his ups. The University of Denver and Colorado seminary has just adopted Whitewashing resolutions.

The argument about extra expense is hollow and worthless. We will have an election next year for state officers anyway, and it will cost little or nothing more to have an election at the same time on the capital question.

Secretary Hunt will have as good a chance of remaining in the cabinet as any other member. His relations with President Arthur have been intimate for years. The president's late wife was a southern lady and an old friend of Mrs. Hunt.

The articles in the News call for a state from Judge Belford and not from Senator Hill. If the rumors are untrue, Judge Belford ought to be man enough to say so. Judge Belford ought once in a while to do the manly thing.

The Mountain Mail thinks there is danger of frauds in Denver this fall. The registration last year was fraudulent, it being twice the number of the votes cast afterwards. If Denver casts over 3,000 votes there will be room for investigation.

The anxious concern about the expense to the state of another election is pathetic. We will suggest that if Denver will make an honest assessment for two years, it will so increase the state revenue as to completely meet this extra expense.

Senator Jones gravely informed a reporter last Saturday that the stalwarts would control the New York convention and feared the hard breeds would bolt. The result must have surprised him. If the undercurrent against Conkling was not appreciated, then, it must be now.

Major Henry Ward's return to journalism, as the editor of the Leadville Chronicle, is hailed with pleasure by the state press. We more often differ than agree with Mr. Ward, but always respect his sincerity. As a journalist he always advocates his convictions. This is as much praise as can be given to any man.

One of the remarkable things in journalism this fall is that the Herald has not made a blunder in the Belford-Routt insinuations which the News is throwing out. Heretofore this year, notably in the Hamill and Peck affairs, the Herald has shown a genius for going off wrong and hurting its friends. If this departure indicates that the Herald is growing wiser, we shall hail it with delight, it has been so monotonously wrong heretofore.

PLAIN TALK.

Most papers in the state are treating of Routt's candidacy for the postmaster-general very seriously. The puffs given him are simply disgusting. Why not be honest about it? We presume there is hardly a man in the state press that has not taken Routt's measure. He is a bluff, good natured fellow, generous to his friends and personally honest. But he is no more fitted to manage the affairs of a great department than twenty thousand other men in this state. He has demonstrated that he has no executive ability in every position that he has held in the state. It was well known that K. G. Cooper furnished the brains for the Grant campaign in May, 1880, and all Routt did was to put up the money. In the presidential campaign of 1880, when he was chairman of the state committee he really did work himself. "See George" was the by word around the state committee rooms. He left the executive part of all his business to others. We presume, at least, no writer on the Denver press will privately affirm ex-Governor Routt has any fitness for the high position of postmaster general except his personal integrity.

There is no department in the government which requires greater business ability and shrewdness than that of postmaster general. It requires a knowledge of cost of transportation, familiarity with the details of the management of mails, and sharpness in detecting fraudulent contracts. The office is now filled by a man of extraordinary business and executive ability. It requires now more than a man to make appointments and to sign commissions. He must be familiar with the business of every sub-department and make his impress upon them. Mr. Keys and Mr. Maynard, the postmaster-generals under Hayes, were honest men, but they went on right under their noses simply because they were not enough of business men and familiar enough with the work of their subordinates to detect them. It is perfectly evident that Mr. Routt could no more fill Mr. James' place than he could preside over a college faculty.

Had Routt been appointed last spring to the office, does any one suppose the Star route frauds would have been discovered? In fact he would have been more likely to have been an unconscious tool. It was more than a mere rumor that the notorious Clinton Wheeler of New York, would have been appointed second assistant postmaster general had Routt received the cabinet vacancy. And Wheeler was Doyen's man who would have prevented any revelation of Star route frauds. This is not meant to reflect at all on the character of Governor Routt. We think that like Keys and Maynard his personal integrity is above reproach. But he is not shrewd enough to detect the frauds. He will really know nothing about the business of his department and will leave his own work to subordinates. Such an appointment would be a misfortune to our postal service. If Colorado really desires this place, let her put forward men of good business ability who will at least be useful. W. N. Byers, K. G. Cooper, J. S. Brown or other leading business men in the state would be far superior. The office pre-eminently needs a business man, and Colorado should urge no other. The puffing now being done is simply vulgar, insincere and disgusting.

The democrats have wisely nominated Senator Bayard for president pro tempore of the senate. He will not make a good presiding officer as he is deaf and not familiar with parliamentary rules. But his nomination will be satisfactory to the country because of the possibilities of the future. If a democrat is to be president, Senator Bayard will be preferred to all others. He has been in the senate now twelve years and his term will not expire until 1887. He is now in the prime of life, 53 years of age. He will undoubtedly be elected as the election will take place before the new senators are sworn in. The democrats will have a majority of two if Mahone votes with the republicans, if the report continues true that five democrats and four republicans are absent.

The caucus yesterday for the nomination of President Arthur will continue the prosecutions. Not only is it almost impossible for him to do otherwise in the face of what has been told, but there is every reason to believe that he will favor honest management in all departments. The people may rest assured that the Star route swindlers will be punished and that the whole facts of the case will be brought to light.

The plea of insanity so often made in the defense of murderers is a travesty upon justice. Some years ago Mr. Garfield wrote a letter to Judge Paine on the subject which should be read by Guitteau's counsel. It was as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6, 1871.
Dear Judge.

Allow me to congratulate you on your splendid charge to the jury at the close of the Galatine case. The whole country owes you a debt of gratitude for brushing away the wicked absurdity which has lately been palmed off on the country as law on the subject of insanity. If the thing had gone much farther all that a man would need to secure immunity for murder would be to tear his hair and rave a little and then kill his man. I hope you will print your opinions in pamphlet form and send it broadcast to the judges in the land. Very truly yours,

J. A. GARFIELD.

Capital Denver Arguments.

Leadville Chronicle.

We copied the other day an article from the Denver Republican, in which Denver's claims to the retention of the capital were based on its beauty and its architectural magnificence. We now note an article in the Denver Times, in which the claims of Denver are set forth, but not with that particularity enough to make it easy to reply. The Times states that Denver has been built up by the mines. From this it would seem rational to infer that Denver owes something to the mines. But the Times infers that it is the mines which owe something to Denver. In its own language: "Whatever cripples Denver must necessarily be detrimental to all other parts of the state." Or, to put it more plainly, if the capital be removed from Denver, then the gigantic real estate speculation which is going on there shall collapse, the mines will cease to have any output. This is so clearly logical that it needs no demonstration.

The Alamosa hotels are crowded.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

There is so little happening in Europe at the present time that we are very much inclined to believe that there is nothing underhand going on. There is peace now, and the hopeful are ready to believe that this state of affairs is going to last. There is so little that can be commented upon, and there are so few facts to speak of that a prophecy regarding the future of Europe may be at any moment proven false and wide of the mark.

Let us talk at the political condition of Europe. In England there is peace with foreign powers. The Afghanistan, the Boer and Ashante campaigns are over. The only excitement is occasioned by Irish agitators, and they will not do much until the land act has a longer trial. In Germany there is peace. The socialists create some disturbance at odd intervals, but there are no great questions under discussion. In Russia there are no wars with outside powers, and the nihilists are for the moment inactive, except in threats. In all other countries there is nothing to comment upon except in France. And in the latter what is there? Why simply that the government is rotting the tactics of the English in Afghanistan and in Tunis are seizing the country in the name of a ruler who has no power, and are treating all resistance as rebellion, and shooting the natives with as much freedom as General Roberts shot the Afghans.

It will be seen that all the great European countries are engaged in attending to their internal affairs and paying but little attention to their neighbors, except France. And France is engaged in a little fight with Tunis to which all Europe is indifferent. Only England could take offense, because the possession of Tunis by the French might possibly threaten English supremacy in Egypt. But England evidently don't think of this remote possibility. The only real significance that this little war with Tunis has is that it indicates a revival of the ancient desire of France to colonize. France has never been successful at this. The "New France" was lost as soon as she began to be prosperous. The conquest of Mexico by Napoleon the Third was anything but fortunate for France. All has been a small training school for the army but nothing more. This desire of France expressed in the Tunis campaign to extend her foreign possession has therefore some significance. The lessons of the past have not been well taught or learned. France has been most prosperous and influential when she has given her whole attention to the management of her internal affairs.

The fact that we have mentioned above that all European nations are occupied with their internal affairs argues well for the continuance of the general peace in Europe. All wars have been caused by some one nation intermeddling with the affairs of some other nation. The last three European wars were caused in this way. Prussia, France, and Russia all caused the wars of 1866, 1870 and 1877 by not attending to their own business. Had each of these countries been occupied with internal affairs in the above years, there would have been no wars. The jealousies of European countries are now few. More than at any time during the present century, the map looks well, with the boundaries in proper place, and this argues peace.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean has an editorial under the head "Smoke Them Out" in which the president is called upon to continue the crusade inaugurated by the late president and James against the Star route frauds. The Inter-Ocean says:

The people want all these matters probed to the bottom, bit where they may. It is too late to considerations of party or friendship to stand between the guilty and Justice. Let the country know who the rascals are, and where they belong. Let it find out whether honesty sits exclusively enthroned on the brow of those making the loudest professions, or whether it is to be discovered among those who have been denounced as spoils-men and machine politicians.

There seems every probability at present that President Arthur will continue the prosecutions. Not only is it almost impossible for him to do otherwise in the face of what has been told, but there is every reason to believe that he will favor honest management in all departments. The people may rest assured that the Star route swindlers will be punished and that the whole facts of the case will be brought to light.

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A REMARKABLE CAREER.

Ex-Senator Hamlin has accepted the appointment of minister to Spain which was made by President Garfield the day before he was shot. This man has had a remarkable career. He was born in 1809. He began life as a printer, afterwards he studied law and practiced until 1848 when he was elected to the United States senate. He was several years in the Maine legislature. In 1849 he was elected to congress and was reelected in 1851. In 1855 he was elected to the United States senate and remained until 1857 when he resigned to act as governor. He was immediately reelected to the senate and went back in 1857 and served until 1861 when he became vice president. His term expired in 1865 and he was soon after appointed collector of the port of Boston. In 1869, he again went to the senate and remained until this year.

This is a remarkably long career.

He served in the senate with Webster and in the house with Clay. His long services with Mr. Blaine suggests comparisons with him. Mr. Hamlin reached his majority the year Blaine was a boy of six. Mr. Hamlin was speaker of the Maine house of representatives. When Blaine was eighteen years old, Mr. Hamlin entered the United States senate. Mr. Hamlin now at the age of seventy-two goes to Spain and looks up to Blaine for advice as his superior. Both began political life in the Maine legislature, both were speakers of the state legislatures, both have been in the two houses of congress. But though Mr. Blaine has won his remarkable successes and is now in the prime of life, Mr. Hamlin was speaker in the legislature of his state at 28 and Blaine at 31. Hamlin was elected to congress at 33 and Blaine at 32. Hamlin entered the senate at 39 and Blaine at 46.

Ex-Senator Hamlin was not a great man, though he has been so honored by his state. He never made a strong speech or originated any great legislation. His entire strength lay in his sound common sense and simple manner of life. The farmers always supported him and he usually bestowed the patronage at his control to the best advantage. There was no particular reason for his appointment except that he has been in office since 1837 and was uneasy out of office.

Hazing Methods at Annapolis.

Philadelphia Times.

The "Plebs," as the fourth classmen at Annapolis are called, have had a hard time of it ever since the commencement of the session. The third classmen commenced the hazing by passing an order that whenever they entered a room of a "Pleb" the latter must rise and remain standing until the visitor departed. This was submitted to for several days, when one night the hazing made the rounds and required nearly every "Pleb" to climb up on top of his wardrobe and sit there for five minutes. By degrees the hazing grew bolder, and men were made to stand on their heads in buckets and were also compelled to lathe and shave each other with the lids of water buckets. This latter requirement caused much trouble and several rows occurred, which, however, were carefully hidden from the authorities.

The "Statue act," an old college hazing penalty, was next resorted to. The fourth classmen would be hauled out of bed at unseasonable hours and made to strip and assume statuary attitudes on chairs and beds for the delectation of a jubilant crowd of third classmen. Rumors of these disturbances of course soon reached the ears of the board, but in such indefinite shape that Admiral Rodgers, although convinced that something was wrong, could not prove the guilt of the hazing. Finally on Monday a party of the third class cadets went into room 72, occupied by fourth class cadets T. P. Ledbetter, of Alabama, and J. P. McGinness, of Iowa. The visitors announced that they wanted to have a disappearing scene, and that when the word was given the Plebs would have to get out of sight; when the signal to reappear was given they would have to comply, and the last man would be "sandwiched." The Plebs thought subversion the better course, and when the signal was given McGinness dived under a table and Ledbetter beneath the bed. The visitors pounced on Ledbetter, and placing him between two mattresses forming the sandwich, they sat there for some time.

As Others See us.

Philadelphia Record.

Colorado firemen are interested in and give much attention to racing. From the Fitchburg, Massachusetts, Sentinel, the GAZETTE reproduces the tests made at the annual parade and inspection of that fire department which occurred on the 29th. The distance run was not given, further than to mention from what points the start was made, and to what places attachments were made. The tests consisted in making attachments to three plugs, and getting water through a line of 400 feet of hose each; then running a line of 400 feet of hose and taking the pipe to the top of a three-story building and getting water. The four hose companies made the following time:

Rollstone No. 1: 1st line, 42s.; 2d, 47s.; 3d, 1m. 23s.; 4th, 2m. 13s.

Wanoosoc No. 2: 1st line, 30 1/2s.; 2d, 40 1/2s.; 3d, 1m. 23s.; 4th, 1m. 58 1/2s.

Mazepa No. 3: 1st line, 44 1/2s.; 2d, 44s.; 3d, 1m. 10 1/2s.; 4th, 1m. 45s.

Viagard No. 4: 1st line, 33s.; 2d, 40s.; 3d, 51s.; 4th, 1m. 26s.

The second test consisted in the four companies starting the top of the bell, and laying four lines of hose as follows: Hose 1 and 2 laid 550 feet of hose each in four lines, hose 3 and 4 laid 550 feet each in three lines. These lines of hose were laid from the hydrants to, and forming a circle in the square, where the water was let on; the time was taken from the start, to water through the last line laid. The time given from the tap of the bell to water from the last, or fourteenth pipe was 2m. 53s.

Must Not.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY.DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
Amount, \$10.00 | Six Months, \$5.00
6 Months, \$2.50 | One Month, \$1.00WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
Amount, \$2.00 | Six Months, \$1.00
6 Months, \$1.00 | One Month, \$0.25ADVERTISING.
is made known on application to the office.JOB WORK.
Job for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal
to those of any establishment west of
the Missouri river.Persons having advertisements in this paper
and desiring them printed will please
call on our business office, where they
will be promptly attended to. We cannot hold
any responsible for advertisements con-
tained in the paper unless notice is thus given.
Harry Iles is the printer, contractor, and
agent for the Gazette Publishing Company,
and is allowed against any employee of
the paper to offset any of our accounts.Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE
will be handled in not later than Thursday
evening.Advertising agents are respectively notified
we do not want any advertising from them.B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

From Sunday's Daily.

W. S. Alden opened a new millinery
at 42 South Tejon street on Wednesday,
with a very elaborate display of bonnets,
silk, fancy goods, etc.Stained glass windows for the new
Methodist church arrived in the city on Thurs-
day. Some delay has been experienced
in fitting the windows and the pews. It
is expected that the pews will reach hereon October 6th, to Mr. F. E. and Mrs.
A. Rose, two boys, one weighing 8 and
the other 7 pounds. According to the re-
lationship of twins the population of Col-
orado Springs must be increasing very
rapidly.is intimated by a citizen who has taken
time to gather facts that the cost of
living now in the course of erection and
about to build in Colorado Springs, will
not be less than \$500,000. Who says that our
city is not in a prosperous condition?Cy. Mansfield, the mail carrier, return-
ed yesterday morning from a week's hunting
in South Park. He reports himself as
being in a way-up time and brought home two
and an antelope to show that he was not
while absent. Whether he bought them
or shot them is a question that arises
in the minds of many.Manager Welch of the opera house informs
at Fannie Louise Buckingham, with her
company, will appear here on Friday,
and Saturday. These are the dates
for Miss Buckingham's manager,
will probably be so changed as
to come in the same week in
the Rio Grande company appearsFamiliar faces of Mr. R. C. Luesley
and his son Ed are again seen upon the
streets of Colorado Springs. Like a good
number of others they have concluded to again
return to Colorado Springs. As we stated in
the GAZETTE some weeks ago they will
re-occupy the store now being erected by Mr.
and on North Tejon street in which they
are now on the clothing business.S. B. Jennings and wife of the Manitou
will start to-morrow or Monday for
where they will remain during the winter.
Mr. Jennings, we are glad to learn, will
not assume the proprietorship of Manitou
which he managed so successfully during
the past summer. During the winter a
citchen and ordinary and about fifty
apartments will be added to theJ. R. Davis, the former proprietor of
the Peak Avenue bakery which he sold
time ago to Messrs. Parker and Donough,
now purchased of Mr. J. E. Mills the
new restaurant. He will take immediate
possession and do all in his power to keep up
the good reputation that this restaurant has
sustained. Mr. Davis has had con-
siderable experience in providing for the
needs of the inner man and we are confident
he will succeed in his undertaking. Mr.
Davis requests us to state that all tickets is
to be given to his guests will be re-
ceived by him.D. M. Rose, who is quite extensively
engaged in fruit culture at his ranch just
west of Colorado Springs, yesterday left upon
the arrival of his sanctum some of the finest
varieties of Colorado apples that we have seen.
The several varieties left by him
the Little Red Romaine, Ben Davis,
the Apple, and the Solid Crab, all of
which were of delicious flavor and wormless.
Rose this year picked a full barrel of
the Davis apples from a seven-year-old tree.
People are yearly growing more attentive
to the culture of fruits, and in many instances
their efforts have been far more successful
than they had reason to expect.

OUT WEST.

House rents are exorbitant in Golden.
The Georgia minstrels are playing at Pueblo.Complaints of poor pavements are general
in Denver.The potato crop around Greeley is said to
be very large.J. B. Hayes, marshal at Crested Butte, has
been arrested.Several new business houses will be erected
in Golden next spring.The real estate transfers at Denver on Wed-
nesday were \$33,500.C. Davis, proprietor of the Leadville
newspaper, has gone east.The St. James hotel, at Denver, will be in
charge of David A. Gage.The weather at Gunnison has been decided-
ately rainy and unpleasant.Numerous literary and social societies are
now formed in Denver.The Fannie Louise Buckingham company
will play next week in Denver.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Superintendent Easterly's Annual Report
on the El Paso County
Schools.Some Facts Showing What the County
Has Done During 1881 in the
Way of Education.Mr. J. P. Easterly, superintendent of
schools for El Paso county, has just furnished
his report for the year ending August 31, 1881,
and from it we are enabled to gather
some facts which will be of interest to our
readers.There are now in the county twenty-five organized
school districts whose secretaries,
with one exception, have all reported to the
county superintendent, this being an increase of
one district over that of last year. Of these
schools thirteen are now open; five will open
before the first of January and the remainder
will probably open with the spring term. The
total school population of El Paso county is
now 1,909, of which number 941 are males and 968
females, this being a decrease of 32
as compared with last year's report.
This number only includes children between
the ages of 6 and 21. According to the re-
port there are in the county 1,435 children
between the ages of 6 and 16, and 414 children
between the ages of 16 and 21. There
are enrolled in the graded schools 780 pupils
of which number 383 are males and 397 fe-
males. In the ungraded schools there are
603, of this number 304 are males and 299 fe-
males. It will thus be seen that there are in
the county 606 children who do not attend
school at all. Last year the total number of
scholars enrolled in the graded and ungraded
schools were 1,324; thus it will be seen that
while the school population has decreased the
number of children attending school has in-
creased by 59.The average daily attendance at the schools
during the year has been 795 while the aver-
age attendance in 1880 was 737. The number of
pupils enrolled in private schools including
108 in Colorado college is 238. Last year the number given as attending private
schools was 94, thus showing an increase of
144.The salaries of teachers are given in Mr.
Easterly's report from which these extracts
are taken. It shows that the average monthly
salary paid to male teachers in the graded
schools of the county is \$120 while the female
teachers are paid an average monthly salary of
\$60 or just one half of the amount paid to males. In the ungrad-
ed schools the males are paid \$46 and the females \$41.75. While the salaries of male teachers in the ungraded remain un-
changed as in comparison with those paid last
year, the monthly compensation to female
teachers has been increased about \$6. In
the graded schools thirteen teachers are em-
ployed, and in the ungraded schools thirty are
employed, making forty-three in all. Of this
number nine are males and thirty-four
females.Mr. Hodman thought much more of the
Transcendent than of the Hyslop.Major McAllister thought the Transcendent
was better than the Hyslop and somewhat
harder.Mr. Cosson alluded to the fact that the ap-
ples in Mr. Bush's garden, although some-
ten or eleven years old, were not bearing as
they did a few years ago, and thought that it
might be owing to their being planted among
his strawberries and got too much water.Mr. Crawford thought that their productiv-
ity would be increased by a vigorous root
pruning, in which view Mr. Ayer coincided.The subject of grape culture being intro-
duced, Major McAllister read an article from
the Gardener's Monthly respecting the Pock-
ington grape, and strongly recommended giving
it a trial. Mr. Crawford thought highly
of this grape, as did also Mr. Cosson. The
Amber Queen, Moore's Early and Lauty grape
were also spoken of. Mr. Cosson said that a
certain prominent fruit grower had hesitated
to recommend the latter, and he considered
that there were some doubts respecting its
merits. He thought that Moore's Early was a
good grape and could be successfully grown
here. Mr. Hodman and others participated
in the discussion.In El Paso county there is but one blind
child, while the number of deaf mutes are
placed at six; this number includes all be-
tween the ages of four and twenty-two. Last
year there was but one person aged over 21 in
the county who was unable to either read or
write. This year the same one remains. Be-
tween the ages of sixteen and twenty-one
only one person is charged with illiteracy.The average cost of educating each pupil in
the graded schools during the year 1881 has
been \$2.43, the same rate as that of 1880,
while in the ungraded schools the cost is placed
at \$4.52, being an increase of \$1.00 over the rate of 1880. During the year 1881
no school bonds have been issued and none
redeemed. The present bonded indebtedness
of El Paso county for school purposes
amounts to \$25,000. For 1881 the lowest aver-
age tax levy for school purposes was two
mills, and the highest tax levy was fifteen
mills.There are now in El Paso county twenty-
five school houses valued at—including sites,
furniture, etc., \$46,500. The school buildings
are valued at \$2,375 less than in 1880, and still
one new building has been constructed during
this year.The seating capacity of these school houses
is 1,227 and the number of volumes in the
school libraries is 452. The assessed valuation
of property on which the school levy was
based is \$4,212,435, of this amount \$128,000
is the valuation of unorganized territory.In the matter of school furniture we take
the following from the report: The number
of school districts furnished with suitable reg-
isters is 24, with record and order books 23,
with an unabridged dictionary 6, with globes 7,
with wall maps 7, with black boards 22.The amount of general fund collected as
certified to by the county treasurer is \$9,123.40;
amount received from fines, sale of es-
trays, etc., \$131; amount apportioned to school
districts, \$9,254.40; county superintendent's
compensation, \$648.10.During the year 28 applicants were exam-
ined for certificates, of which number 7 were
males and 21 females. First grade certificates
were issued to the number of 8, second grade
to the number of 6 and third grade to the
number of 13. Only one of the 28 applicants
for certificates was rejected. Of the certi-
ficates granted 15 were to females and 12 to
males.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY FOR 1881.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1880, \$2,639.53

Amount received from general fund, \$8,844.66

Amount received from special fund, \$4,081.92

Amount received from building fund, 283.48

Amount received from other sources, 553.20

Total receipts, \$16,845.79

EXPENDITURES.

\$11,355.48

2,535.97

907.51

2,016.03

\$18,345.79

Total expenditures, \$16,845.79

\$1,172.51

From Saturday's Daily.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY.

An Exceedingly Large Vote Poised and Some
Excitement Prevails.Ianthus Bentley Nominated for Justice and
L. C. Dana for Constable.

In accordance with the call issued by Mr. W.

Wilson, chairman pro tem. of the precinct
committee, the republican voters of precinct
No. 6 of El Paso county assembled atthe court house yesterday afternoon, for the
purpose of nominating by ballot twenty delega-
tes to the county convention and candidates
for justice of the peace, constable and road
overseer. The polls opened at 8 o'clock and
at which time quite a large number of voters
had gathered at the polling place. More ex-
citement prevailed at the polls than at any
other primary election which has taken place
in Colorado Springs for some years, the issue
being principally over the candidates for jus-
tice of the peace. Carriages were brought into
service to convey voters to and from the polls
and there was apparently more common-
tion than upon regular election days. The two
candidates for justice of the peace, Ianthus
Bentley and E. G. Hooke, were upon the
ground advocating their own interests while
numerous friends of both aspirants were also
working faithfully. It was noticeable that
many voters who usually take no interest in
the result of primary elections came out and
cast their ballots, and it was evident at the
first opening of the polls that an exceedingly
large vote would be cast. Up to 7 o'clock,
the time set for the closing of the polls, voters
continued to come, and fully two-thirds of the
entire number of votes were cast after half
past five. Some ill feeling prevailed at the
polls over the contest for justice of the peace.The judges of election did not complete the
counting of the ballots until 10 p.m., at which
time it was ascertained that 328 votes had
been cast in all. On eight of the tickets the
names of the delegates had been scratched off
entirely. In the final summing up the following
was the result of the vote for the delega-
tes to the county convention which meets
next Saturday, October 15:

H. A. Risley, 319; John Curr, 320;

G. H. Stiles, 319; W. W. Giddings, 318;

J. C. Johnson, 320; John Campbell, 319;

B. W. Steele, 320; A. H. Corrigan, 320;

M. L. De Coursey, 315; E. W. Giddings, 320;

Giles Crissey, 318; J. R. Kennedy, 319;

W. B. Royce, 314; J. R. Kennedy, 319;

J. S. St. John, 319; W. S. Nichols, 319;

J. F. Humphrey, 320; A. J. Downing, 319;

A. Brown, 319; J. K. Fical, 319.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Ianthus Bentley, 208; E. G. Hooke, 114;

Scattering, 6.

FOR CONSTABLE.

L. C. Dana, 35; Scattering, 3.

FOR ROAD OVERSEER.

A. Mathews, 45; C. J. Craft, 45;

George Cairns, 45; Wm. B. Jones, 8;

Scattering, 1.

A new road is to be laid out between Rosita
and Silver Cliff through Querida.The Maxwell Cattle company, of New
Mexico, has a capital of \$1,000,000.The money found on the stage robbery But-
ton has been sent to Washington.The Little Emma mine is the only one pay-
ing dividends in Clear Creek county.Five thousand dollars have been raised at
Buena Vista for a court house and jail.Work on the Denver & Rio Grande, twenty
miles north of Del Norte, is being pushed.The Kauffman orchestra of Denver will
give that city regular Sunday sacred concerts.Abe Croop, formerly of Pennsylvania, will
have charge of the coke yards at Crested
Butte.The Banner office at Pueblo has been pur-
chased by the News. The former paper will
not be issued again.About 30,000 bushels of grain and 17,000
bushels of potatoes are already stored at the
Greeley elevator.Major Henry Ward, formerly editor of the
Denver Republican, will assume editorial
charge of the Leadville Chronicle.Grayson P. McArthur, city editor of the
Tribune, is candidate for second lieutenant of
the Governor's Guards.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Dr. G. E. Brooks returned from Gothic yes-
terday, where he has been spending the sum-
mer looking after his mining interests.Mr. A. D. Craigie of Pueblo came up from
the south on the afternoon train yesterday
and will remain a few days. Mr. Craigie has
a host of friends in Colorado Springs who are
always glad to see and entertain him.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Newspaper Rumors About D. & R. G. Extensions.

The Utah Line to be Pushed.

The following information about the Gunnison and Utah extension of the Denver & Rio Grande is from the News-Democrat of Gunnison City:

Mrs. J. A. McMurtrie, the chief engineer of the Denver & Rio Grande road, and Mr. J. E. Deleker, his first assistant, are now here awaiting the arrival of Mr. R. F. Wetmore, the manager of construction, and other officials of the road. Since their arrival some facts have leaked out which will be of interest. The track layers who are now at work between here and Crested Butte are making very satisfactory progress, and there is no longer any doubt that the cars will be running into that place by the first of next month.

The company did not intend to reach the end banks on Anthracite creek this fall, but the scarcity of steel has already delayed work so long that the officials say it is almost certain now that they will not be able to get beyond Crested Butte before winter sets in, and even if the weather was such as to allow the work to go on, it is doubtful if the necessary steel rails could be procured. It may, therefore, be taken as almost a settled fact that the road will not get beyond Crested Butte this year. However, the discovery of veins of anthracite on the company's lands, near Crested Butte, will, perhaps, make the disappointment to the railroad company less aggravating than it otherwise would be.

As soon as the roads reach that point the amount of coal, both bituminous and anthracite, will begin the superintendent of the Colorado Coal and Iron company's bank, Mr. J. K. Robinson, is now in Pueblo and is expected back in a day or two. The price of coal will not be fixed until his return. His company will be prepared to take out one hundred and fifty tons a day from the bituminous veins alone, and this output can be increased, if necessary, to almost any extent, will be shipped to Gunnison and points east on the railroad.

As soon as the rails are laid to Crested Butte the men will be brought back and put to work track laying on the Black Canon branch. The company only expect to get the road finished to Kesar, eighteen miles below Gunnison, which is near the mouth of the canon, and which will be made the winter supply point. The company are very anxious to reach this point but fear the supply of rails may not hold out.

It is the intention of the company now to make the road through to Salt Lake City at the earliest possible moment. A force of sixteen to eighteen hundred men are at work on the Salt Lake end of the line, and it is expected that the graders will cross the Utah line by the first of December. The Black canon will be the main scene of action this winter, and the company expect to have the road completed through it by the first of next June.

In order to accomplish this they are taking all the men that can possibly be spared from other places and concentrating them at this point.

The contractors between here and Salt Lake City have already been ordered to quit and remove their forces to the Black canon, and the Lake City branch will be allowed to rest for the present.

The one object of the company just now is to get the railroad completed through to Salt Lake by the time the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad reaches Denver, and some of the officials claim that this will be accomplished within ten months from this time. Work on the various branches will be suspended and every man that can be obtained will be put to work on the main line. The foreman task of putting a road through the canon will be accomplished as rapidly as men and money can do it. The whole line will swarm with men.

The completion of the road to Salt Lake City, and its connection with the C. B. & Q. of Denver, will give it an eastern outlet and will be of vast importance to both roads and to this part of the state.

LONE FISHERMAN.

The Rice Evangeline Company at the Opera House Next Week.

On next Monday night the Rice Evangeline company appears for the first time in Colorado Springs. On the first evening will be produced the extravaganza "Evangeline," in which the company has made an unquestionable success, and which has been received with unanimous favor, in all parts of the United States. This company on last Thursday, drew the largest crowd that has yet visited the Tabor opera house at Denver. An exchange has the following to say of "Evangeline":

"The artist who brought back with him last night many graceful reminiscences of the Lone Fisherman, who sits in silent meditation on the solitary rock and angles for cast net garments in the flood-tide, Joe Harris, his latest representative, there is an undoubted family resemblance, which renders the familiar wardrobe of the comparatively solitary 'fisherman' an object of agreeable recollection. He is the only descendant who promises to survive the numerous ups and downs of the hero, and who will retain his personal attachments through all the chances and changes of calm and storm. In the catalogue of last night's cast, one fair and bright remembrance of the past was left to recall her many departed associates, and in the comfortable roundness of Nellie Larckelle, there was no one who could so happily revive many of the fond reminiscences that will linger round the pleasant incidents of the fleeting life of Evangeline. Miss Hattie Richardson, to whom we entrusted the tender recollection of her numerous predecessors, was a suitable representative of many charming rivals. She undoubtedly presented a poetic ideal of 'Evangeline' in her most graceful form and attitudes. Excepting Gabriel, who seems all the combined physical requisites of her, Nellie Larckelle is alone entitled to the representative of that youthful Roma. All the other representatives of former casts have disappeared, if we may except, perhaps, Mrs. Cohen and Turner, who enjoy respectively the animal distinction of appearing as the fox and hind-quarter of the wonderful 'Heifer,' in her terpsichorean existence, at 'Evangeline's' betrothal. There is a pleasant aroma about the music of the extravaganza which will be always acceptable, and there are numerous feminine beauties who are interested with peculiar stage fascination, which are so often renewed that they never seem to grow old. Miss Jessie Weatherby is entitled to a welcome in the character of 'Catherine.' Sturges makes 'Captain Deitch' a suitable representative of the Duke, however. Everything went off with eclat and satisfaction."

Widerman Walker is now in Boston. He writes that if it had not been for that blue flannel shirt he never would have been recognized by his old friends.

A meeting of the capital committee will be held this afternoon at Colonel Ensign's office.

County Clerk Eaton is having special ballot boxes made for the votes on the capital question.

The regular meeting of Matt France Hose No. 1 will be held at Chief Pixley's office this evening.

Mr. A. T. Jackson has announced himself as an independent candidate for the office of county sheriff.

Yesterday was the first real down easter day that we have had since the Boston excursionists were here last spring.

The cement pavement which was laid in front of Pascoe's restaurant and E. P. Howbert & Co.'s has already begun to cave.

Mrs. A. A. Warren has leased the Mellen house on Cascade avenue and will occupy it as soon as some additions to it have been made.

Mr. J. Ness, of the Denver Republican, contemplates in a few weeks writing an extensive account of the sheep interests of El Paso county.

With the exception of glazing in the front of the store being erected on North Tejon street for Mr. Luesley is about completed.

Another such day as yesterday will have a demoralizing effect on the festive house flies which have been so numerous during the past summer.

Mr. G. S. Robbins was busy yesterday packing up Turney's stock of jewelry, which he will today remove to South Pueblo and dispose of at auction.

The fall term of the Deaf Mute Institute will open on next Wednesday by which time it is expected that the new building will be entirely completed.

The Denver Tribune is responsible for the statement that Madam Rita will leave Denver to-morrow for New York, where she will resume her studies preparatory to going on the stage.

At a meeting of the Congregational church held Wednesday morning, a call was extended to the Rev. James B. Gregg, who has been settled for seven years at Hartford, Conn. The amount of the salary was fixed at \$3,200.

There will be a meeting of the J. M. Sigafus Hose company this evening at 7:30 o'clock at the engine house. The Sigafus boys are looking patiently for their new jumper, which was shipped from Chicago about a week ago.

It is not yet known to a certainty whether the Pueblo mine will be here on Saturday afternoon or not. Judging from the result of last Saturday's game they are not to be depended upon. They lack both the players and the sand.

Yesterday was a great day for the sportsmen, and every one who could muster up a dog and gun spent the day hunting on the Mountain bottoms south of the city. More ducks were slaughtered yesterday than during any other day for the past year.

The republican county convention meets at the Court House to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock for the purpose of electing delegates to the state convention, also for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several offices to be filled at the coming election.

Captain Sessler's herd of 6,000 sheep, which he purchased some time ago in Oregon, are now being driven from Denver to this city and are expected to reach here on Sunday. Mr. Welch has charge of the herd ever since they left Oregon.

Mr. Ernest Stanley, the manager of the Rice Evangeline company, is spoken of as the manager of the Tabor Opera House and the Colorado theatrical circuit. Should he take the management of the circuit he will also make dates for the Opera House here.

Some of our merchants claim that the business done by them this year has almost doubled the amount done last year. Others show remarkable increase in their business, and taking all in consideration the season of 1881 has been a prosperous one for Colorado Springs.

It is three weeks ago yesterday since Mr. Wilmer left the Cliff house at Manitou for the Peak, since which time not a word has been heard concerning him. Relief parties have repeatedly traversed the trail and searched the cañons emanating from it, and no clue has yet been found as to his whereabouts. Some are of the opinion that he has joined some one of the numerous hunting parties that are daily starting for the mountains, while others cannot help but think that he has met with a violent death. Had he not left valuable baggage and personal effects at the Cliff house so much uneasiness would not be exhibited as to his whereabouts.

Mr. H. B. Snyder called at this office yesterday, and brought with him the kerosene lamp which caused Mrs. Sheldrick to be severely burned the other day. It appears that the lamp did not explode at all, and with the exception of where the glass was broken from the stand, the lamp remains intact. In screwing on the top, Mrs. Sheldrick wrenched the oil receiver or globe from the stand, allowing the oil to run out and ignite from the adjoining stove. Mr. Snyder reports that Mrs. Sheldrick is in a very critical condition, and it will be almost a miracle if she recovers. Should she do so she will be maimed and disfigured for life.

OUT WEST.

The Palace Hotel at Santa Fe has been opened.

The district court will sit on Monday at Leadville.

A meeting was held at Trinidad on Monday and a company organized to build a railroad from El Moro to Trinidad.

The Elk Mountain mine is producing a large amount of ore.

Three murderers escaped from Saguache jail on Monday night.

Work will be commenced again on the Silver Cliff company's mine.

The democratic county convention will be held on Saturday, October 15.

The total amount received for the Denver monument to Garfield is \$326.33.

The Durango Racing Association will soon assume a tangible form as an organization.

J. J. Cook, of Leadville, is candidate for office of superintendent of public instruction.

The republican county convention for La Plata county will be held at Animas City October 15.

The West Denver Congregational society hope to dedicate their new church Sunday. It will be free of debt.

WANTED.

WANTED—Five hundred good grade two-year-old wethers at Austin's ranch, three miles east of town.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., September 13th, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims and secure final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the judge and executive clerk of Pueblo county, on Saturday the 20th day of October, 1881, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to satisfy the execution, costs, interest and expense of sale, Sheriff of El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated Colorado Springs, Colorado, October 14th, 1881.

Mary Jane Konnen, homestead entry No. 181, for the W. 1/2 of the S. W. 1/4, of section 35 and S. 1/2 of the S. E. 1/4, section 36, township 12, S. of range 67, W. of the section line, entered at the expiration of three years from the date of this notice, viz., Saturday November 13, 1881, before the judge and executive clerk of El Paso county, on Saturday the 20th day of October, 1881, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to satisfy the execution, costs, interest and expense of sale, Sheriff of El Paso County, Colorado.

W. A. Jones, George W. Jones, George W. Jones, J. Spurlock, and William W. Jones, of Eldorado, El Paso county, Colorado.

MARK L. BLUNT, Register.

Sheriff's S. L.

By virtue of a writ of execution to me as Sheriff of the County of Colorado, in the name of the State of Colorado, in favor of Joseph S. Maynard and against Abby C. Wilbur and Matthew C. Wilbur, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of sixteen hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty cents (\$167.80) as principal and eleven dollars and fifteen cents (\$1.15) costs of suit and interest from the 24th day of May, 1879, I have levied upon lot number 10, in block number ninety-four, block 90, of the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Saturday the 20th day of October, 1881, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to satisfy the execution, costs, interest and expense of sale, Sheriff of El Paso County, Colorado.

W. A. Jones, Sheriff of El Paso County, Colorado.

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MARK L. BLUNT, Register.

CITY LOTS, CITY LOTS,

FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF TOWN. ALSO CHEAP LOTS IN

PARRISH'S ADDITION.

GARDEN TRACTS

—AND—

Ranches, Ranches.

cottages for rent or sale.

In all parts of. Apply to

M. L. DE COURSEY, REAL ESTATE AGENT

Office Next Door S. El Paso Co. Bank.

GRAND OPENING

100 Cloaks, Coats & Dolmans

WILL BE OPEN ON SATURDAY

FROM \$4 TO \$30 EACH.

You will find it greatly to your advantage to look at our stock, stylish, comfortable, cheap.

For the fast approaching winter, a magnificent stock of

UNDERWEAR! UNDERWEAR!

For Ladies, Gents and Children; 25c. to \$3 a Garment.

UNDERWEAR,

NEW WINTER SKIRTS, NEW WINTER SILKS and VELVETS, NEW WINTER PLUSHES and CORDUROYS, NEW WINTER GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

FLANNELS, WATERPROOF, CASSIMERS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, and NOTIONS.

We will guarantee to sell everything in our large and superior stock cheaper than the cheapest.

XX Flannels at 20 Cents a Yard.

Also cashmere in all colors 20 inches wide for 50 cents. Ladies' and children's cloaks, ulsters and dolmans. Carpets, oil cloths and matting. A large variety of remnants always on our ready counter.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of Colorado, in favor of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Mary Jane Russell, administratrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, to prove my title, settle my account, and such other matters as the approval of the court, and then apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 28th, 1881.

MARY JANE RUSSELL,

Administratrix of the estate of John S. Russell, deceased.

W. B. FOSTER,

Administrator of the estate of John J. Haas, deceased.

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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Vol. XI

COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1881

No. 43

Engaged.

ston Advertiser.
We sat at her feet by the hour
In the properly worshipful way;
We carried her in our arms, down
To her many a lay;
We fought with friend and with lover
For her sake I often have waged;
Now, from her lips, I discover
That she—oh! that she is engaged.
The season we led in the German,
When we were partners at whist,
Sundays we heard the same sermon,
The opera, never once missed;
We were generally winners at tennis,
Our skill at the target was gauged;
In a difference between now and then is,
For now she—for now she's engaged.
We carried a parson o'er her,
When we strolled in the deep-shaded grove,
While minutes I've dallied before her,
Waiting for a moment have caged,
While in my pulses still lingers
Tough now she—though now she's engaged.
She's ever like over I wonder,
To night that she sat in the cave,
She's wrapped about us, while thunder
In winds and half raged above;
She trembling, she hid her white face on
My shoulder, and how I longed
Years by the story of Jason—
She thinks of all that when engaged?
My walls hang here, many mementoes;
But cathedrals she sketched me in Rome,
Days after my camp—she sent those
She'll whisper to me now she's engaged.
The book all assort'd and page'd—
She'll be glad to read with the knowledge
She now she—she's engaged.
Going to call there to-morrow;
Daudet will greet her old friend
With even a shadow of sorrow
That the friendship has come to an end;
But close to my arms I will tell her
Never for papa enraged,
With wrath from me longer withhold her
With to me—tis to me she's engaged.

—
Introspector.

And it is, and boding of no good,
Never gaze within oneself, to find
The complex working of a morbid mind;
She's the bane of me, enough I would;
Sighing for days, now left behind,
Sensing to think a future can be kind,
Sime a present scarcely understood.

Introspection in brief time will break
The healthiest heart, and wreck it to the dust,
And know how many a bitter cut and thrust
The world will give us for its selfish sake,
Without our poisoning the arrow-head,
When it kills not, sometimes leaves for

dead.

Grant's New Home.

The last shipment of cases containing General Grant's presents was made yesterday

in this city, Mr. George W. Childs, the

old soldier's closest friend, having stored

up here until the general had permanently

settled himself. For five years—since they

left from the White House—Mr. and Mrs.

Childs have been

traveling, and received the homage of the

and now they propose to settle in New

York, to pass the remainder of their days in

quietude of private life. They have locat-

ed themselves at Sixty-second street and

avenue, New York, and are putting

up house in order.

During his five years of travelling the gen-

eral received valuable presents enough to

right two cases. The corporation pres-

and public testimonials are likely to go

to the patent office, where Washington's fare-

address and such documents form a part

of the National museum. These include an

artistically-carved wooden-box, presented by

the city of Stratford-on-Avon, and made from

the mulberry tree planted by Shakespeare, gold

and presented by the city of Glasgow and

both containing parchment scrolls ten-

ding the freedom of the cities to the distin-

guished guest, and a large silver box from the

of Edinburgh. The boxes and other pub-

lic presents are on exhibition in Memorial

and Fairmount Park.

Independent of the above, there are sixty-

six cases containing presents that pertain to

the household. Most of these goods have

been in the custody of Mr. Childs, to whom

we were sent while the general was travel-

ing. The truth were known, it is probable

that Mr. Childs knows more about the con-

ditions of these cases than their owner does.

At the center table in the Ledger's publish-

office are rich wares from the potters of

Gloucester, and these articles having been made

while the general was passing through the

establishment. One neat vase has embossed

on it these words: "The noblest Roman of

all." On the other side is the name U.

Grant. A unique urn in addition to the

we bears this inscription: "Prosperous be

life in peace and war."

Lying against the wall in the same office is

a handsome frame containing beautifully-

engraved resolutions of the Carpenters' com-

pany of this city. In a vault of one of the

old companies on Chestnut street is stored

six containing six of the general's swords,

including the one worn at Appomattox.

In his new home General Grant will have

a sideboard that will arouse the envy of all

of all cases containing presents that pertain to

the household. Most of these goods have

been in the custody of Mr. Childs, to whom

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He starts from home every morning

on the elevated road down to his office,

which is away up in the fifth story of Fort

McPherson, a massive office building at Broad-

way and Wall street. He dictates letters to

secretaries, and shortly after noon he retires

to dinner. He generally closes the

day routine with a drive. He retains his

firm appearance, and although 58 years

old, is still capable of running a victory over

any menu. However, he is never comfort-

able when called to preside over a meeting,

which marks much of the dullness which

his public life has been removed by travel-

abroad. Formerly a cold chill ran down his

when he was called on for a speech. He

now feels more easy in public assemblages,

especially when he has had enough experience,

and has become a graceful and pungent speak-

er. His speech to the press club of New

York and his remarks at the recent dinner of the Aztec club give evidence of this. When nearing the age of three score it is rather a late day to doff a natural backwardness; but, then, Grant is a great man.

Sanitary Matters in France.
In an article on "Doctors in France" the St. James's Gazette says:

"Even since *Grillière* ridiculed doctors Frenchmen have been ready to follow his example; but doctors are in more general request here than elsewhere, for the French are not assiduous cultivators of hygiene. Their well-off people fall far short in this respect of the English. They are not so addicted to exercise; they take more stimulants in the form of black coffee, tips of absinthe, and liqueurs; and their dwellings in those tall six storied houses, where families live in small flats redolent all day of kitchen fumes, are seldom healthy. The lower classes, again, are for the most part ill fed and overworked. They know no Sunday rest, and whether they be steady or dissipated they are equally prone to weaken their constitutions; for in the former case they live with excessive frugality in order that they may save money, and in the latter case they drink adulterated wine and spirits of the cheapest and most pernicious sorts. Against these evils, rooted in the social system of France, and which produce an enormous amount of anemia, neuritis and dyspepsia among the well-to-do, and a constant increase of drunkenness, insanity and serofilia among the poor, doctors have a difficult task in contending; but they have done wonders of late in coping with such evils as they can cure. Foul slums have been almost entirely swept away from large cities. In Paris the quarters occupied by the poor are as spacious and handsome as those where the rich live. In visiting the new streets built by the municipal council, the new schools, hospitals and asylums, one is struck by the care that has been bestowed upon ventilation and on the appliances for proper lighting, drainage and cleanliness. A great deal yet remains to be done in some of the old prisons, schools, asylums and houses of charity, where the inveterate fondness of the French for doing things in a higgardly way when they make no show tends to the perpetuation of dirt in holes and corners, overcrowding and disease; but on the whole the French, under the impulse of their medical rulers and legislators, are beginning to understand sanitary principles much better than they once did. There seems to be not much hope for them at present in the matter of tubbing; but if a bath in a flat be still a rarity, the number of public bath-houses is greatly on the increase."

Daudet and the Due de Morny.
P. M. Potter in the Critic.

The change in Daudet's life began with his introduction to the Due de Morny. Many stories are told of that first interview, and most of them are apocryphal. The poet is reported to have said that, as the son of a legitimist, he could hardly serve a Bonapartist. To which, according to one account, the duke replied: "Be whatever you will. The empress is more legitimist than you; or, according to another: "Have whatever political views you please. All I ask of you is that you shall cut your hair." His new life was very novel and not very palatable, to Daudet. He had no thought in those days of writing sensational novels. In the duke's antechamber he would see the king of Hanover, the king of Naples, Don Carlos and Queen Isabella, and was not careful to study them for the purposes of fiction. He would hear of the scandals of royalty, the Prince of Orange's escapades, the intrigues of Russian grand dukes, and was not struck with the idea of using them to spice the history of King Christian II., of Ilyria. If he went to the agencies of the Rue Castiglione or hunted for *bribe-a-brac* at the hotel Drouot, or carried a diplomatic message to Worth, the dressmaker, or watched the gamblers at the *Mirrions* or the dancers at Mabille, he was not in search of *J. Tom Levis*, *Sephora Leemans*, *M. Spricht*, the Prince d'Axel, or any of the personages whom he afterwards introduced to fame in *"Les Bois en Exile."* These people and their doings he胎ward recalled when he found that the public wanted to hear about them. He sickened of their company in the day when he knew them. He obtained a long furlough from the duke and fled from Paris. In a ruined mill of the country around Avignon, he wrote many of those short stories which should be his best title to the regard of posterity, and when the strong southern winds came to disturb his solitude, he made his way to a little island off the Corsican coast, and took up his abode in a lighthouse. The whole day he would spend in quiet contemplation on the rocks, the seagulls whirling over his head. At night he slept beneath the rays of a huge lantern. The world was his oyster.

Perhaps the most important epoch in Rossi's artistic career is marked by his visit to Paris in the year 1855 during the universal exhibition. He was then engaged as leading young man in the company that supported Madame Ristori. To win fame in roles suitable to the impersonations of the great tragedians seemed impossible. Yet Gauthier, the elder Dumas, Paul de St. Victor—all the great French critics of the time were so captivated by the beauty of his acting that they called him a genius and placed him on the same pedestal with the already famous queen of the Italian stage.

I have mentioned Rossi's first journey to Paris as the most decisive moment in his artistic career. The comparisons that forced themselves upon his mind, thinking of the condition of the Italian theatre and beholding the glory of the French drama, caused him to turn his attention to the means by which the former might be elevated to the level of the latter. Again he earnestly took up Goldoni and Alferi, and with a powerful company undertook the difficult task of banishing from the boards of the Italian stage all the vile sensational melodramas that had invaded the taste of the Italian audiences. He readily recalled when he found that the public wanted to hear about them. He sickened of their company in the day when he knew them. He obtained a long furlough from the duke and fled from Paris. In a ruined mill of the country around Avignon, he wrote many of those short stories which should be his best title to the regard of posterity, and when the strong southern winds came to disturb his solitude, he made his way to a little island off the Corsican coast, and took up his abode in a lighthouse. The whole day he would spend in quiet contemplation on the rocks, the seagulls whirling over his head. At night he slept beneath the rays of a huge lantern. The world was his oyster.

Some time ago information reached this city of a terrible fight between a man and a bear in the vicinity of Turkey creek, in the Middle park. It was reported at the time that the man was found dead, but the report was afterward contradicted, and the contradiction was verified by his appearing upon the streets yesterday. His name is John Burbank, and on being interviewed by a Herald reporter, he made the following statement: He says that he was out prospecting alone when he saw the bear lumbering up to where he was standing. He did not perceive the bear until it was within a few yards of him. Thunder struck for a moment he did not know what to do. He had left his rifle at his hut and to run was impossible as the bear could easily catch him. There flashed across his mind a story he had once heard of a hunter who was pursued by a wild animal and escaped by lying down flat upon his face and feigning death. Burbank immediately resolved to imitate the "hunter's" plan, and throwing himself upon his face, he lay perfectly still. He could hear the beating of his own heart as the bear drew near, and his agony can be imagined when the brute deliberately walked up and seized his arm in his vice-like jaws and commenced tearing the flesh from the bones. He shrieked aloud in his horrible agony, and rolling over, seized the huge brute by the throat with both hands. He fought fiercely but was like a hawk in the grasp of his immense antagonist. At last he lost consciousness. When he recovered his senses the bear had left him, and summing all his strength he crawled into the little settlement in which his cabin lay. He was torn and mangled in a most terrible manner, his intestines protruding from a gaping wound in his abdomen and the flesh almost completely torn from one arm. Death seemed inevitable, and nothing but a strong constitution and indomitable pluck could have carried him through his terrible sufferings. As it is, he is crippled for life, but is happy and cheerful, saying that Providence never bore him through all his sufferings to reserve him for a worse fate.

A French journalist, a master in drawing pencil-and-ink sketches, gives the following details as regards the habits and weaknesses of the great artist. Rossi says he looks ten or fifteen years younger than he is, and is now in the fullness of his physical and intellectual power. Winter and summer he takes

ERNESTO ROSSI.

Life of the Italian Actor Now in This Country.
Condensed from the N. Y. Post.

an icy cold bath as soon as he jumps out of his bed—like *Ninon de l'Enclos* (adds the Frenchman). He takes no refreshment of any kind during a performance, and never sits down in his dressing-room. All the costumes he wears are designed by himself, and his wardrobe is perhaps the handsomest that any actor ever possessed. He smokes Tuscan cigars that cost him a cent apiece—not because he is a miser—quite the reverse—but because he fancies he brings to his lips a bit of his native land. He sleeps very little; he is a regular night bird. After a most fatiguing performance he will walk till sunrise if he finds a friend (a *vieille*) willing to accompany him. With the exception of a valet who is fully accustomed to the oddities in his character as well as to his temper, people do not remain long in his employment. His habit of giving twenty orders in one, and of getting angry if they are not all executed at once, discourages the most patient and industrious of men. His faithful valet, who always accompanies him, is a great philosopher; he averts all storms from his head by always replying that all the orders he receives are already executed. Rossi is too absent-minded and thoughtless to ascertain the truth of his services smoothly between the two.

As *Grillière* believed he was as great an actor as a statesman, and Ingres a better violinist than a painter, so Rossi considers himself a baritone in no way inferior to the comedian and tragedian. "I pursue the dramatic career," he says now and then, "because in the drama I have found fortune and glory. I shall never desert Shakespeare, whose great shadow has protected my experiments; but if I had to begin life anew I would become a singer. Ask any of my friends, and they will tell you what kind of a voice I have." Adrien Marx seems to have questioned some of these friends, and here is the answer he received: "

BAYARD DEPOSED.

And David Davis Elected President

Of the Senate by the Republicans.

Arthur Desires the Session Prolonged

Until After the Yorktown Celebration.

BAYARD'S FORBEARANCE.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—Some democratic senators think Pendleton's action in withdrawing his motion to let the resolution electing Davis lie over unwise. Had it been deferred until to-morrow Bayard would have had an opportunity to fill the vacancies in the committees. Under Edmunds' resolution adopted this morning he could have made a democratic chairman of foreign relations, and could have given the democrats a majority on the finance, military and judiciary committees and still have been able to provide for new senators on the interior committees. Other senators saw that Bayard would have been too delicate to take advantage of delay, knowing his tenure so brief. No more caucuses are called, and the senators all agree that the session will end in a draw.

THE REPUBLICANS' BURDEN.

The democrats have not had any intention of contending the committees with Davis. The republicans can take the entire organization of the senate and some are in favor of electing republicans to fill all offices. One source of trouble is the unwillingness of Davis to vote for either Gorham or Riddleberger, the republican nominees for secretary and sergeant-at-arms. Davis has said in the last several days that he would not vote for these men. The republicans don't know how to get rid of Gorham and Riddleberger. If they could do so and select candidates acceptable to Davis it is believed he would vote for the entire republican organization.

THE DEMOCRATS DISAPPOINTED.

There is apparently disappointment among the democratic senators at Senator Davis' election. They generally believed up to the last moment that he would not accept. Some criticize him pretty severely saying he has virtually abandoned his much boasted independent position. A democratic senator who generally reflects his party sentiment accurately says that Judge Davis' ambition was tempted by the possibility of reaching the presidential chair and that it overcame his usually good judgment.

THE SENATE AMUSED.

There was something in the election of Davis which much amused the senate. When Harris in the chair appointed Bayard just depressed after so short an incumbency, to escort Davis to the chair, a smile that had played over the senate broke into a moderate laugh. Davis joined in the laugh and was escorted to the chair in apparent good humor. After Davis returned thanks, Edmunds offered a motion thanking Bayard for the impartiality displayed by him as president. This seemed to strike the senate as a satire, and more laughter ensued. Edmunds saw that he had been misconstrued, and rebuked the senators and said he offered the motion in all sincerity, and Mr. Bayard was entitled to thanks because he had occupied the chair at a time when partisan or partial rulings could have been made, and would have worked injustice. He insisted that Bayard had been fair in all things and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE PRESIDENT'S WISHES.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—President Arthur has determined that he will not send nominations for the cabinet until after the Yorktown celebration. He said to senators this afternoon that he would be gratified if the senate would not take any early step towards adjournment. He added that of course he would have to go to Yorktown himself, and would be pleased to have all the senate go. When asked further as to his wishes, he suggested that the senate take a recess of several days to attend the centennial, and do honor to the French and German visitors. He added that he would not detain the senate many days after the return.

As the original programme of the government's participation in the centennial and honors to the foreign visitors were contemplated by the cabinet and were partially arranged by them, the president wants to carry it out, and therefore he wants the cabinet together until after the centennial. He will make cabinet and continental nominations however immediately after the centennial, but the senate will not adjourn sine die until after the 25th.

THE STAR ROUTE CASE.

In the criminal court to-day Judge Cox announced that to-morrow morning's session would be taken up with the argument of Ingorsoll, counsel for General Brady, on a motion to quash the information recently filed by the attorneys of the government against General Brady and others. Ingorsoll desires to have the city after he has spoken. The hearing will be continued, said the judge, until next week, when Bliss, Brewster and others representing the government can be present.

DEPARTMENTS CLOSED.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—President Arthur ordered all departments closed to-morrow at 12 o'clock, so that employés may have an opportunity to participate in the reception of the French visitors.

THE THREE AND ONE-HALF BONDS.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—If the amount of \$3,500,000 received for payment does not reach five millions by the hour of closing the de-

partment on Monday bonds sufficient to make up the deficiency will be accepted for redemption on an order of subsequent receipt.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Secretary Windom, Assistant Secretary Upton and chiefs of the bureau in the treasury department, called upon President Arthur yesterday.

Samuel C. Bruce was yesterday appointed internal revenue storekeeper for the first district of California.

THE SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—Immediately after the reading of the journal a number of nominations were received from the president, including among others Hannibal Hamlin, minister to Spain; Walker Blaine, third assistant secretary of state; Mark S. Brewer, consul general to Berlin; Alexander Jourdan, of Pennsylvania, to be consul at Algiers; Edmund Johnson, of New Jersey, to Picton; Arthur H. Harrison, of New Jersey, to Santander; Winfield Scott Bird, of Alabama, to La Guadalupe; Robert T. Holley, of Vermont, to Barbados; James W. Silver, of Indiana, to Cape Town; Henry S. Lasar, of Missouri, to Port Stanley; D. S. Alexander, of Indiana, fifth auditor of the treasury; Benj. P. Davis, of Massachusetts, deputy fourth auditor of the treasury; Jacob H. Ela, of New Hampshire, auditor of the treasury of the post-office department; Robert F. Crowell, of Minnesota, deputy auditor of the treasury of the post-office department; Henry A. Kennedy, of Maine, collector of customs at Wadsworth, Maine; Thomas M. Broadway, of Mississippi, collector of customs at Vicksburg; Wm. G. Morris, of California, collector of customs at Alaska; Howard M. Kutchin, of Wisconsin, collector of internal revenue for the third district of Wisconsin.

Logan offered a resolution to elect David Davis president of the senate, which went over until to-morrow under the rules. Davis was in his seat and made no motion to object. It is now definitely known that he will accept and that his election will be accomplished by his omission to vote. The republicans had assurance of his acceptance before nominating him.

Lamar offered a resolution requesting the president to advise the senate whether any action had been taken by the government since the last session of the senate towards protecting the rights and interests of the United States in the project of the inter-oceanic canal. Tabled for future action.

Edmunds called up his resolution continuing the standing committees as constituted in the last session.

Garland offered an amendment providing that only the following committees shall be continued: Foreign relations, finance, commerce, military affairs, judiciary, post offices and roads, and public lands, pensions and Indian affairs. He contended that the committees named were the only ones that would be continued by the parties concerned.

DUBLIN, October 13.—Parnell was arrested this morning at Kings Bridge railway station on his way to attend the Kildare convention. It is not yet ascertained what offense he had charged.

Parnell was arrested on two warrants signed by Forster, chief secretary for Ireland, charging him with inciting the people, intimidating others from paying their just rent and with intimidating the tenants from taking benefit from the land act. Parnell was taken to Kilmainham jail.

DUBLIN, October 13.—The condition of things at noon shows an awful wave of indignation which gathers force as the moments fly and there is no telling when it may break out or what may be the consequences.

The land league executive at this moment is sitting with John Dillon in the chair. The worst is being prepared for. It is rumored that the government will take military possession of the land league headquarters and proceed to the utmost extremity of brute force to repress the organization.

Calm but deliberate and decisive action was looked for from the men at the lead. If the men in America stand firmly by us there need be no fears of the ultimate result.

Edmunds opposed the amendment. There were committees not provided for, which in his opinion would be necessary to perform the work of the session. He instanced the committee on privileges and elections as one which should be organized. There was on the table a petition presented by the senator from New Jersey, McPherson, to seriously affect the right of the senators from New York to seats in this body. There was a committee on railroads which might have work to do. It was known from public reports that there had been an important officer removed for some supposed failure of duty and by law it was required that such suspension should be reported to the senate. The committee on contingent expenses was also a necessary committee.

Gardland stated he would modify his amendment so as to continue the committees on privileges and elections and contingent expenses. He thought it would then include all the committees necessary to organize at this time.

Garland's amendment was rejected; yeas 35, nays 35, Davis, of Illinois, and Mahone voting with the republicans.

The Edmunds resolution was then adopted; yeas 37, nays 35. Standing committees are therefore continued as constituted at the last session, and the president pro tem. was authorized to fill the vacancies which may exist.

As soon as the result was announced he offered a resolution for the election of David Davis, senator from Illinois, as president pro tem. of the senate.

Pendleton asked that the resolution lay over one day under the rules. So ordered.

An executive session followed.

At one p. m. the doors were reopened and the senate again met in open session.

Pendleton stated that upon reflection and consultation with the senators of his side of the chamber he had concluded to withdraw his objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution proposing the election of Senator Davis to be president pro tem.

The senate then proceeded considering the resolution.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—President Arthur has determined that he will not send nominations for the cabinet until after the Yorktown celebration. He said to senators this afternoon that he would be gratified if the senate would not take any early step towards adjournment. He added that of course he would have to go to Yorktown himself, and would be pleased to have all the senate go. When asked further as to his wishes, he suggested that the senate take a recess of several days to attend the centennial, and do honor to the French and German visitors. He added that he would not detain the senate many days after the return.

Jones, of Florida, opposed the adoption of the resolution in a brief speech, taking the ground that the tenure of office pro tem. is during the absence of the vice-president of the United States.

A vote taken on Logan's resolution resulting in the adoption. Yeas 35, nays 34, Bayard and Davis, (Ills.,) not voting. Chairman Harris then appointed Senators Bayard and Anthony a committee to escort to the president pro tem. elect to the chair.

On taking the chair Davis made a brief speech saying the high honor conferred upon him came without any exertion on his part. If the compliment had carried any party obligation with it he would have felt constrained to decline.

Kellogg's resolution calling for the papers in the case of Vincenzo Rebello was adopted and the resolution for striking medals in honor of James A. Garfield, late president of the United States, was referred to the committee on library.

Adjourned.

FOXHALL'S OWNER.

James R. Keene Speaks of the Great Racer.

NEW YORK, October 12.—The Herald says that Keene and Lorillard imagine that the American people will ever be satisfied until Iroquois and Foxhall meet on the American track they are the most mistaken couple on this terrestrial ball.

Keene was asked yesterday if he would run Foxhall again this season in England and replied: "I have not yet made up my mind. In the coming Cambridgeshire, which is only about half the distance of the Czarowitch, his weight is 112 pounds but as he has incurred the penalty by victory to-day of fourteen pounds rising the imports he will have to carry 128 pounds. I am at present dubious as to the advisability of starting him. No three-year-old has ever won the Cambridgeshire with anything approaching the weight Foxhall has to carry." Keene was asked if he would be afraid to pit Foxhall against Iroquois and he said: "Not I. I should not be afraid to as to the result if the two meet."

The Herd coaches did a good business yesterday. Messrs. Stevens & Rouse are daily expecting the coach which will be used on the Pike's Peak avenue route. It was shipped from Pittsburg soon after the others, and the delay cannot be accounted for.

AMERICA'S ENCOURAGEMENT.

BOSTON, October 13.—P. A. Collins, president of the land league of the United States, immediately on receipt of the news of Parnell's arrest, sent the following cablegram to the executive in Dublin:

BOSTON, Mass., October 13.

To Sexton, Land League, Dublin:

Parnell's arrest is Gladstone's blunder.

Parnell in prison must be the strongest force.

If the league to continue the policy is to

stand firm and keep cool. The British game

has always been to crush agitation in Ireland

by provoking civil war. Defeat it. Keep on

PARNELL ARRESTED.

The Famous Agitator Waited Upon

At His Hotel and Shown Forster's Warrant.

He Submits Quietly and is Taken to Jail.

General Anxiety Felt in Ireland.

NEW YORK, October 13.—A Dublin special says: Parnell was arrested to-day at the Morrison hotel, previous to starting for the Kildare convention. Inspector Malone called this morning and sent up word to Parnell who was in bed, that he would like to see him. The hotel reporter returned word that he would be happy to see the inspector as soon as he was dressed. Soon after he sent for Malone, who, with Detective Sheridan, went up stairs. Parnell met him pleasantly and asked: "Do you intend to arrest me?" "Yes," replied Malone, handing him a warrant still wet with Forster's signature.

The Town Nearly Destroyed by Fire.

KOKOMO, Ind., October 13.—About half past six this evening a fire started in the lamp room of the Summit House caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. The flames spread with great rapidity until about 10 o'clock. Not one building of the main street and business portion of Kokomo remained standing. About eighty families are homeless and destitute. The loss is about \$400,000 at least; insurance very light. The fire department came over from Leadville, under the management of Superintendent Griffin. They crossed the continental divide a distance of 22 miles in 45 minutes, but were too late to give aid. There are not twenty houses left standing. Whisky is free and hundreds of men are now infuriated. Considerable excitement was caused by the fire when it reached the powder magazines, and terrific explosions occurred. The fire will probably smoulder for weeks.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

LEADVILLE, Colo., October 13.—The town of Kokomo, in Summit county, has been reduced to ashes. The Herald gives the following details: The fire commenced in the Summit House, by the exploding of a lamp and communicating with coal oil cans. The fire spread rapidly, a north wind blowing at the time and the south end of the town was burned. The wind then changed and burned the north end of the town. The fire was stopped in that direction, by the tearing down of houses. The wind again veered to the west, and the fire burned everything in that direction. Four blocks were burned. About twenty houses are left in the town. The Kokomo bank, hotel, depot and the entire business portion is consumed. The loss is estimated at \$500,000. No smelters were burned. The fire was still progressing at last reports.

LARGE EXCHANGES

For the First Week in October Through-out the Country.

NEW YORK, October 12.—The exchanges for the first week of October are the largest ever recorded, in spite of the fact that the stock speculation contributed to the aggregate very much less than on many other occasions. Every town in the country shows an increase over the corresponding week last year. The following table shows the percentage of increase in detail:

New York..... 7.2

Boston..... 49.4

Philadelphia..... 41.3

Cincinnati..... 15.8

St. Louis..... 15.9

Milwaukee..... 54.8

San Francisco..... 33.9

Pittsburgh..... 8.3

Louisville..... 40.9

St. Paul..... 31.8

Albion, N. Y. 21.4

Providence..... 28.1

Cleveland..... 27.1

Kansas City..... 87.1

Indianapolis..... 27.6

New Haven..... 20.5

Worcester..... 17.5

Baltimore..... 17.0

Syracuse..... 22.0

Memphis..... 11.5

Referring to these wonderful figures the Public says that seventy years ago the value of all the property in this country was less than the recorded payments made in the single week ending October 8th, at the few cities here named. The enormous transactions at some of these cities naturally suggests the idea that a large part of the payments arise from speculation. The settlement of monthly contracts at the chief centers of the speculations evidently counts for much, but the legitimate quarter or half yearly payments of interest, dividends, rentals and the like undoubtedly swell the amount still more, and the volume of legitimate trade is indubitably very large, as the wholesale merchants of this and other cities are well aware. Moreover some ideas of the magnitude of the speculative operations can be found from the recorded sales. Only \$50,000,000 would more than cover the nominal value of all the grain sold in this city last week. The contracts included about \$45,000,000 and would cover the nominal value of all cash and all option sales of cotton and \$10,000,000 more would cover the sales of petroleum and provisions and yet a great part of these transactions involved no payment of money except in deposit of margins. It is evident that the flood of speculation has risen dangerously high but it is also evident that the volume of legitimate trade is much larger than ever before.

The following is a list of the victims as far as can be ascertained:

Dead—Annie Brady, Mary Kelly, Henry Morgan, and an unknown girl who died at the hospital, two unknown girls aged about 13 and 18 respectively, and an unknown German, dead, at the morgue.

THE FIRE FIEND

Attacks a Philadelphia Mill.

The Operatives Become Panic Stricken,

And Meet Death on the Pavement.

The News-Democrat complains that the mails are not properly managed.

At a late hour no report from the Ohio elections was received. It is expected that the Western Union will be able, however, to get us news ahead of the mail.

The Democrat-News of Gunnison is a democratic paper which is conducting a very able canvass in behalf of its candidates. It is doing this without the use of slander and abuse.

We publish on this page an editorial review of President Garfield's case from the Medical News. As this is the highest medical authority in the country, it will be read with interest.

Mr. Tilden still poses before the country. In a letter written October 3d, he speaks of his reform labors and his sacrifices for the public weal. His cant grows with his increasing years.

The Leadville Herald thinks Mr. Conkling can be great if he will, but by continually pressing himself toward upon an unwilling party he only exhibits the weaknesses common to humanity." The Herald occasionally sees things as they are.

There never was so much building going on in the state as now. Our hardware merchants find it impossible to get a sufficient quantity of nails to meet the demand. Yesterday it was found impossible to buy in the state any quantity of tenpenny nails.

The Denver Republican published an interesting statement showing that there are \$7,283,571.25 on deposit in Denver banks. This suggests the question why was not this assessed, especially as the loans and discounts of these banks were only half the deposits.

Murat Halstead has excited considerable envy among stalwart editors because he was the first to have a confidential interview with President Arthur. These papers don't realize as yet that President Arthur is not at the head of a faction of a party but the country.

The statement of the Western National Bank, of South Pueblo, for October first shows the remarkable prosperity of that city. This bank began business August 15. As a result of this six weeks' business, the statement of October first showed deposits amounting to \$193,000.

On Sunday last Mr. Rothacker in the Tribune began a series of articles on eminent journalists. The first article was on Henry Watterson and was as brilliant as its subject. Mr. Rothacker is by far the most brilliant writer on the press of Colorado, and shows his ability to better advantage in articles like the above than in the daily routine of editorial work. These articles will be a feature of the Sunday Tribune. Others are to follow on Charles A. Dana, Whitelaw Reid, Murat Halstead and others. Such articles will give Mr. Rothacker a high reputation in the east as well as in Colorado.

It is a settled fact that Secretary Windom will go back to the senate. Senator Edgerton who was appointed as Windom's successor is an old and faithful friend of Windom. He notified Windom immediately after the shooting of Garfield that he should resign and that he (Windom) should go back to the senate, as he could best serve his state. After Garfield's death Edgerton renewed his proposition and it was favorably received. Mr. Windom may remain in the cabinet until December, but will probably then return to the senate by appointment of the governor and on the meeting of the legislature will be regularly elected.

After all the predictions that the friends of Mr. Conkling proposed to bully the republican convention of New York city, the convention went through its business without a hitch or more than the ordinary exhibition of factional prejudice. This is the usual value of political predictions based upon factional rancor. —[Leadville Herald.

The predictions were not verified because Mr. Conkling's friends were in the minority. There is no question about what they would have done had they been in the majority. The conventions since 1871 all show that Mr. Conkling has never failed to use any power he possessed. We don't see how it is any virtue that Mr. Conkling's friends did not exercise power which they did not possess.

The remarkable letter of Mr. Blaine to Mr. Garfield, accepting the position of secretary of state, has attracted very general attention. It has raised Mr. Blaine still higher in the estimation of the masses, because of the generous and unselfish loyalty to Mr. Garfield. There has been considerable speculation as to the manner in which it became public. The Philadelphia Press, which made the letter public, gives the following explanation:

"In January last a gentle man of some political prominence in the western part of this state visited Mentor, and was discussing with the president-elect the probable composition of his cabinet. The only member then definitely settled upon was Blaine for secretary of state. The president-elect gave to the gentleman a copy of Blaine's letter accepting the tender of the state department, which he had previously read to him. The gentleman to whom the copy was given thinks he violates no confidence in permitting its publication."

The efforts to dry down Mr. Blaine by stalwart organs will hardly be successful. The fact remains that Mr. Blaine, more than any other republican leader, has the confidence and love of the republican party. General Grant, unwisely, has joined in the crusade against Mr. Blaine. The following statement of the result of the first ballot in the Chicago convention of the states which elected republican electors in November, shows the relative standing of the candidates:

Blaine	180
Grant	123
Sherman	46
Edmunds	33
Washburn	26
Windom	10
Total	425

This shows that Mr. Blaine has an eminent degree of confidence of his party. His strength was largely in republican states, while Grant's was mainly in democratic states. Mr. Arthur cannot ignore him or his friends without ignoring a large part of the republican party, which he is not likely to do.

THE ELECTION.

The result of the election in Ohio is now known. Governor Foster is re-elected by a reduced majority and a republican legislature is elected. This result is highly satisfactory as this is the off year in which the republicans are usually defeated. The election for governor always occurs on the uneven years. The elections have gone half of the time republican and half of the time democratic. This was the democratic turn. The republicans have usually carried the elections for the year before the presidential contest as in 1871, 1875 and 1879. In the two latter years the contest was extremely close but the republicans won. The election the year following the presidential election has usually been dull and the democrats have won as in 1873 when Allen was elected, and 1877 when Bishop was elected. This was therefore their turn. The fact that the republicans have carried Ohio this year places it in the list of surely republican states. The republican party has now carried Ohio for four successive years, and has been defeated only once in seven years. This is the best seven years' record the republican party has had in Ohio. The chances for the election of the democratic candidate were unusually good, as the republicans had not only to contend with indifference, but with the prohibition and liquor interests. The election of the legislature has no special significance as no United States senator will be elected by it. The next vacancy will be that of Senator Pendleton, which will occur March 4, 1885. In 1883 the legislature will be elected which elects his successor. The only advantage the democrat would have by carrying the legislature would be the opportunity to re-district the state so that more democratic representatives could be elected to congress. This was done in 1877-78, so that the republicans, though carrying the state, had only eight of the twelve representatives. This cannot be done this year.

The results in Iowa are always monotonous. In 1878 the greenbackers elected two candidates to congress, but this is the only reverse the party has had in years. The republicans seem to have done better than usual. Gains were made in the legislature and the republicans have 50,000 majority. This is a greater majority than the party has had since 1876. The elections therefore indicate the republicans are not only holding their own but gaining.

JOSIAH GILBERT HOLLAND

Doctor Holland, as he was generally known, died suddenly in New York yesterday. The announcement will be received with regret by the literary world, of which he was for so long a conspicuous member, and with sincere sorrow by those who were personally acquainted with him.

Doctor Holland was essentially and purely a literary man. At the beginning of his life he was tempted to follow a professional life, but after three years of medical practice he entered upon a literary career, and to the day of his death continued his literary and editorial work. These articles will be a feature of the Sunday Tribune. Others are to follow on Charles A. Dana, Whitelaw Reid, Murat Halstead and others. Such articles will give Mr. Rothacker a high reputation in the east as well as in Colorado.

It is a settled fact that Secretary Windom will go back to the senate. Senator Edgerton who was appointed as Windom's successor is an old and faithful friend of Windom. He notified Windom immediately after the shooting of Garfield that he should resign and that he (Windom) should go back to the senate, as he could best serve his state.

After Garfield's death Edgerton renewed his proposition and it was favorably received. Mr. Windom may remain in the cabinet until December, but will probably then return to the senate by appointment of the governor and on the meeting of the legislature will be regularly elected.

After all the predictions that the friends of Mr. Conkling proposed to bully the republican convention of New York city, the convention went through its business without a hitch or more than the ordinary exhibition of factional prejudice. This is the usual value of political predictions based upon factional rancor. —[Leadville Herald.

The predictions were not verified because Mr. Conkling's friends were in the minority. There is no question about what they would have done had they been in the majority. The conventions since 1871 all show that Mr. Conkling has never failed to use any power he possessed. We don't see how it is any virtue that Mr. Conkling's friends did not exercise power which they did not possess.

The remarkable letter of Mr. Blaine to Mr. Garfield, accepting the position of secretary of state, has attracted very general attention. It has raised Mr. Blaine still higher in the estimation of the masses, because of the generous and unselfish loyalty to Mr. Garfield. There has been considerable speculation as to the manner in which it became public. The Philadelphia Press, which made the letter public, gives the following explanation:

"In January last a gentle man of some political prominence in the western part of this state visited Mentor, and was discussing with the president-elect the probable composition of his cabinet. The only member then definitely settled upon was Blaine for secretary of state. The president-elect gave to the gentleman a copy of Blaine's letter accepting the tender of the state department, which he had previously read to him. The gentleman to whom the copy was given thinks he violates no confidence in permitting its publication."

The efforts to dry down Mr. Blaine by stalwart organs will hardly be successful. The fact remains that Mr. Blaine, more than any other republican leader, has the confidence and love of the republican party. General Grant, unwisely, has joined in the crusade against Mr. Blaine. The following statement of the result of the first ballot in the Chicago convention of the states which elected republican electors in November, shows the relative standing of the candidates:

Blaine	180
Grant	123
Sherman	46
Edmunds	33
Washburn	26
Windom	10
Total	425

This shows that Mr. Blaine has an eminent degree of confidence of his party. His strength was largely in republican states, while Grant's was mainly in democratic states. Mr. Arthur cannot ignore him or his friends without ignoring a large part of the republican party, which he is not likely to do.

IRELAND'S FUTURE.

The dispatches from Ireland this morning are such as to warrant the belief that grave troubles are in store for that country. Parnell has been arrested on the general charge of creating disturbances and has been taken to jail. His arrest is an indirect, and indeed is almost a direct blow at the land league of which he is the head. The government must have intended to take decisive action against the league, and has probably all the necessary plans laid to deal with it severely, or it would not have made the arrest. It must have known that by laying violent hands on so important a person as Parnell much excitement would be caused throughout Ireland, and that it would be necessary to meet the outbreak with severe and prompt measures.

The Irish question has now taken a new phase. It is one which must be dealt with without gloves. Debates in parliament concerning it are at an end, and it must be solved in other ways. Those who imagined that the passage of the land act would settle it, and who looked to that measure as something which would work radical changes in Irish society, will be disappointed. The land leaders have been successful in making the indirect means of stirring up social disorders and the English government finds itself in a position where it must act quickly and decisively. The country is ripe for open revolution and the long half-expressed desires for change and for home government for Ireland are likely at this time to find free expression in desperate and determined acts.

The feeling among the majority of people in Ireland is in favor of having all bonds severed which connect their country with England. The agitators, either for unfeigned love for Ireland or to gratify personal ambition, have done all in their power to keep this desire alive, and have by their words sought to fan it into light whenever it was in danger of dying out. Parnell and his followers have spoken on every opportunity which presented itself concerning the wrongs which they believe, or pretend to believe are suffered by their countrymen. They have been satisfied with nothing that did not look to independence, and have so worked upon public opinions and individual passions that the people will be very ready to believe that in the arrest of Parnell the English government has only given one more indication that it proposes to continue its hold upon Ireland and its policy of what the Irish call tyrannical oppression.

In view of what has already happened, the belief will be strengthened that Ireland will not rest until she gains her much-desired independence. So far all relief measures have had a temporary effect. The land act was the most generous relief that England had ever given. It corrected many abuses, and by restricting the powers of the landlord and by giving the tenants many privileges never enjoyed before was an act which the Irish might well have received with satisfaction. Under it they might have enjoyed a fair degree if not a great degree of prosperity. It was indeed so liberal that many would have gladly enjoyed its provisions, had the agitators ceased their revolutionary and disturbing speeches. But these men want much more than they have ever yet received. They know that even this relief would not have been granted, had they not agitated the question of Ireland's needs. The liberality of Gladstone only encouraged them to demand more from him. They continued their complaints, and led their followers to believe that disorders, agitation and defiance would secure for them national independence. Just so long as the people believe there is this possibility, just so long will they overlook all relief measures, and be satisfied with nothing short of what they ask for.

We do not mean to say that wise legislation cannot reconcile Ireland to remaining part of the British empire. The experiment has not been really tried. Such fragmentary remedies for wrongs, as have been given by parliament, have been wrung from the English people by agitation and not granted from a sense of justice. Only such relief has been given as would quiet agitation. The last land act was generous, but the Irish people was not in a condition to receive it properly. It was just, but not just enough to wipe out five centuries of wrong; it was friendly, but not friendly enough to destroy the prejudices of fifteen generations. The English people have been tardy in doing justice to Ireland, and the Irish people will be tardy in accepting justice. The two people are in such a condition now, that friendly acts do not pass for their full value. The fault is England's in the beginning because real cause has been given for Irish prejudice and no proper effort made to remove Irish ignorance. This does not justify any of the recent foolish acts of the Irish people under the lead of demagogues. It only explains how a naturally brave and generous people has been made the tool of unscrupulous demagogues.

Wiser statesmanship may prevent these periodic revolutions and may eventually bind Ireland as closely to the English people as the Scotch are. But there must be some assimilation.

Many things must be taken into account in bringing this about. The Irish people have a different religion. They are poor and ignorant. They do not travel and are as far from England as though living in America.

The civilizing agents that have been actively working on the social and political condition of England, have been almost foreign to Ireland. For these reasons there are few points of sympathy between the two people and they have been drifting from each other. Something should be done to assimilate the ideas, hopes, and life of the two people. England can no more maintain her hold on the Irish people by simple force of arms, than Turkey can on the Slavs and Greeks. The Irish must feel that they are a part of the great British empire and not a subjugated province under it. If there shall be some attempt to settle this Irish question in this way, then we may expect to see Irish prejudice fade away, her ideas of independence given up, and her national life and patriotism merged into that of the British empire.

The term of Senator Bayard was short, lasting only three days. The election of David Davis will be considered a republican victory, though Mr. Davis acted with the democracy last spring. The change is of no practical help to the republican party and no injury to the democratic party. It is barely possible that it will identify Mr. Davis more closely with the republican party. The election of Mr. Davis was a cute trick, but not a great one.

The only unfortunate thing about the arrest of Parnell is that it is likely to make a martyr of a scheming politician. It has raised him in the estimate of the Irish people who should despise him.

Senator Bayard can pleasantly remember that the American people looked with considerable complacency on his occupancy of the president's chair in the senate.

No partisan will now threaten the life of the president. In the succession of Mr. Davis no party has anything to gain or lose.

It is said that Queen Victoria's maids of honor average fifty years of age.

Senator Davis will give weight to the proceedings in the senate.

Senator Edmunds brought us through all right.

The Capital Question.

San Juan Prospector.

The time is drawing near when the question as to the removal or permanent location of the state capital at Denver will be decided. That Denver, through her organs, has failed to recognize, or properly appreciate, until very recently, the merits or the importance of the country south of the Divide, has been a well-attested fact. That the city is not located near the geographical center of the state is another fact, but it requires no prophetic eye to foresee the result of the election. No point outside of the present capital city can hope to secure the united efforts of those who desire the removal, and the consequence will be but a few scattering votes for various points south, and the majority will go to Denver. Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Canon City, Leadville, with numerous smaller points, are already making strenuous efforts, and each town and vicinity voting for its favorite point will only aid in assuring the permanency of the present location. The Prospector has watched the agitation of the question with no small degree of interest, and, as was suggested in these columns some years since, still claims that the proper thing to do is to divide the state. Let Denver remain the capital of Colorado—the portion north of the Divide—and let a new state be formed embracing all of the country south and in the present boundary of the state. There is an abundance of territory, and two good-sized states could be formed, having an area larger than any one of the New England states. The country is geographically divided, and so long as Denver remains the capital and the boundary of the state remains the same, the impression will prevail that Denver is Colorado, and that about all of the country worth noticing lies northwest of the Queen City. It is a noteworthy fact that the business of any state will gravitate towards the capital, other things being equal, and for a mining state with new portions requiring development, it becomes necessary that all portions are well represented. This has certainly never been accorded the San Juan country, until the capital question was agitated, by the press and people of Denver. This is a fact that cannot be denied, and is one of the reasons why many will vote against Denver, and the main reason the Prospector has for declaring that, with this feeling, the state should be divided. The time may not have arrived, but it will come when there will be a loud clamor for a division of this commonwealth, and instead of removing the capital we shall vote for a division of the state.

Petered Out San Juan.

Solid Muldoon.

The revised edition teaches us that when one eye is blacked to turn the other for like treatment, this mode of revenge might have gratified the antinomies of those blessed old apostles who divided their time between making mashes and angling for mafishes. But when "Petered Out San Juan" gets a black eye she most generally always sometimes devotes the unblacked optic to the glorious work of getting even. —Dundenver.

Cheek.

Leadville Chronicle.

It seems like the ultimatum of editorial check for one of our exchanges to steal the main body of this capital leader from a circular used by the Colorado Springs committee and then wind up his article by advocating Denver for the location of the capital.

The following letter from Mr. Bliss is of interest, both because of his personal relations to President Arthur and his connection with the prosecution of the Star route frauds:

"To the Editor of the Sun:

"SIR—It seems to me I am made of late to occupy too much space in the newspapers. As the remarks are, for a wonder, generally complimentary, you will perhaps permit me to say two things, in the hope that I may relieve your columns in the future.

"First—The papers are naming me as a possible occupant of all sorts of offices. For some of them my training and habits of mind render me conspicuously unfit. Let me say, once for all, that I have no aspirations outside of my office, and that I can not foresee any contingency in which I shall ask or accept any office under the administration of President Arthur. I have been too long the friend of Senator Arthur, and too sincerely his friend, to wish him—in my behalf, at least—to expose himself to even a suspicion of providing for a personal friend at public expense, especially as that friend isn't in want of anything.

"Secondly—Apparently because everything is not done at once in the star route cases by counsel who were retained only fifteen days ago, it is suggested that there is an intention to protect some one. There is no such intention. Before I accepted a retainer I received the strongest assurances that there was no disposition to protect any guilty person. If any one believes that Chester A. Arthur will either directly or indirectly interfere to prevent the ends of justice from being accomplished, he doesn't know him; and if any one believes I propose to let up on any seemingly guilty man, unless he can be of use in convicting some one bigger or more guilty than himself, I am vain enough to think he doesn't know me. I propose, so far as in my power, that every one shall have a fair trial, but that there be a trial in every case where counsel believe there is sufficient evidence of guilt.

"To relieve the specific anxiety of the world and others, let me add that the facts in the case of ex-Senator Dorsey have been gathered under the supervision of Mr. James and Mr. MacVeagh during months of faithful labor. The result is now in the hands of counsel, that may reduce the charge to legal form; and as speedily as possible—I think within two or three weeks—the formal steps necessary to procure a submission of the case to a jury will be completed. Your obedient servant,

GEORGE BLISS."

THE LATE PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

Dr. Bliss' Report of His Case.

The Medical Record of the 8th instant will publish a full review of the case of the late President Garfield, by Dr. D. W. Bliss, and by the courtesy of the New York Journal.

After describing the events immediately following the shooting, Dr. Bliss proceeds to give the result of the formal consultation with Drs. Agnew and Hamilton on the Fourth of July. He says:

The Pueblos are confident Denver will be beaten.

Only four more weeks to work. We must be earnest.

Denver's emissaries are now going into all parts of the state.

Denver is using the financial argument quite largely now.

Star Route thieves are feeling desperate. Dorsey thinks Arthur ungrateful.

The election for the state capital takes place three weeks from to-day.

The Leadville mines show an output valued at \$1,514,423 for September.

The Leadville Herald says it is devoted to the party. This is inside information.

The Denver papers are waking up to the importance of working for the capital.

The Leadville Democrat thinks John Evans, Denver friends of the press should have spoken before.

Write to your friends in different parts of the state and stir them up on the capital question.

The movement to remove Collector Robertson is not as strong as it was before the New York convention.

A democratic convention was held at Leadville on Friday, and Captain Ed C. Sandall was nominated for sheriff.

Mr. Conkling it is said will keep out of politics until 1885 when he will endeavor to return to the senate.

Senator Conkling must think as little of appealing to the people, as he did last summer of appealing to legislatures.

The Crested Butte Republican is a newspaper published at Crested Butte where many of our citizens have property interests.

Since August 1st there has been a decrease in the treasury of \$9,940,923 in silver dollars. This is a good sign and will keep our mints open.

The Herald of Leadville thinks Routt is a great statesman and the Tribune says he has gone east to get his hair cut. When will these two papers agree?

The News should produce the charge of Senator Hill's disloyalty to Routt over Judge Belford's name. Neither Senator Hill nor his friends will deny such unauthorized statements.

Secretary Blaine's letter to Garfield was a remarkable document in so far as it referred to his future political career. Why it should have been published at this time, it is difficult to understand.

Bayard's election as president was a foregone conclusion. The democrats did nothing that they did not have a right to do. Senator Edmunds had, however, a good deal of fun with his parliamentary sparring.

Metropolitan towns like Omaha have been indifferent about losing the state capital when a question like the one we vote on this fall has been submitted. But Denver fights for the capital as earnestly as her country cousins.

Ex-Governor Evans has his ups and downs in life like other people. Just now he is having his ups. The university of Denver and Colorado seminary has just adopted whitewashing resolutions.

The argument about extra expense is insidious and worthless. We will have an election next year for state officers anyway, and it will cost little or nothing more to have an election at the same time on the capital question.

Secretary Hunt will have as good a chance of remaining in the cabinet as any other member. His relations with President Arthur have been intimate for years. The president's late wife was a southern lady and an old friend of Mrs. Hunt.

The articles in the News call for a statement from Judge Belford and not from Senator Hill. If the rumors are untrue, Judge Belford ought to be man enough to say so. Judge Belford ought once in a while to do the manly thing.

The Mountain Mail thinks there is danger of frauds in Denver this fall. The registration last year was fraudulent, it being twice the number of the votes cast afterwards. If Denver casts over 8,000 votes there will be room for investigation.

The anxious concern about the expense to the state of another election is pathetic. We will suggest that if Denver will make an honest assessment for two years, it will so increase the state revenue as to completely meet this extra expense.

Senator Jones gravely informed a reporter last Saturday that the stalwarts would control the New York convention and feared the half breeds would bolt. The result must have surprised him. If the undercurrent against Conkling was not appreciated then, it must be now.

Major Henry Ward's return to journalism, as the editor of the Leadville Chronicle, is hailed with pleasure by the state press. We more often differ than agree with Mr. Ward, but always respect his sincerity. As a journalist he always advocates his convictions. This is much praise as can be given to any man.

One of the remarkable things in journalism this fall is that the Herald has not made a blunder in the Belford-Routt insinuations which the News is throwing out. Heretofore this year, notably in the Hamill and Peck affairs, the Herald has shown a genius for going off wrong and hurting its friends. If this departure indicates that the Herald is growing wiser, we shall hail it with delight, it has been so monotonously wrong heretofore.

PLAIN TALK.

Most papers in the state are treating the joke of Routt's candidacy for the postmaster-generalship very seriously. The puffs given him are simply disgusting. Why not be honest about it? We presume there is hardly a man in the state press that has not taken Routt's measure. He is a bluff, good natured fellow, generous to his friends and personally honest. But he is no more fitted to manage the affairs of a great department than twenty thousand other men in this state. He has demonstrated that he has no executive ability in every position that he has held in the state. It was well known that K. G. Cooper furnished the brains for the Grant campaign in May, 1880, and all Routt did was to put up the money. In the presidential campaign of 1880, when he was chairman of the state committee he really did no work himself. "See George" was the by word around the state committee rooms. He left the executive part of all his business to others. We presume, at least, no writer on the Denver press will privately affirm ex-Governor Routt has any fitness for the high position of postmaster general except his personal integrity.

There is no department in the government which requires greater business ability and shrewdness than that of postmaster general. It requires a knowledge of cost of transportation, familiarity with the details of the management of mails, and sharpness in detecting fraudulent contracts. The office is now filled by a man of extraordinary business and executive ability. It requires now more than a man to make appointments and to sign commissions. He must be familiar with the business of every sub-department and make his impress upon them.

Mr. Keys and Mr. Maynard, the postmaster-generals under Hayes, were honest men, but they went on right under their noses simply because they were not enough of business men and familiar enough with the work of their subordinates to detect them. It is perfectly evident that Mr. Routt could no more fill Mr. James' place than he could preside over a college faculty.

Had Governor Routt been appointed last spring to the office, does any one suppose the Star route frauds would have been discovered? In fact he would have been more likely to have been an unconscious tool. It was more than a mere rumor that the notorious Clinton Wheeler, of New York, would have been appointed second assistant postmaster general had Routt received the cabinet vacancy. And Wheeler was Dorsey's man who would have prevented any revelation of Star route frauds. This is not meant to reflect at all on the character of Governor Routt. We think that like Keys and Maynard his personal integrity is above reproach. But he is not shrewd enough to detect the frauds. He will really know nothing about the business of his department and will leave his own work to subordinates. Such an appointment would be a misfortune to our postal service. If Colorado really desires this place, let her put forward men of good business ability who will at least be useful. W. N. Byers, K. G. Cooper, J. S. Brown or other leading business men in the state would be far superior. The office pre-eminently needs a business man, and Colorado should urge no other. The putting now being done is simply vulgar, insincere and disgusting.

The democrats have wisely nominated Senator Bayard for president pro tempore of the senate. He will not make a good presiding officer as he is deaf and not familiar with parliamentary rules. But his nomination will be satisfactory to the country because of the possibilities of the future. If a democrat is to be president, Senator Bayard will be preferred to all others. He has been in the senate now twelve years and his term will not expire until 1887. He is now in the prime of life, 53 years of age. He will undoubtedly be elected as the election will take place before the new senators are sworn in. The democrats will have a majority of two if Mahone votes with the republicans, if the report continues true that five democrats and four republicans are absent.

The democrats yesterday for the nomination of republican candidates for precinct offices was unusually exciting. The contest turned on the nomination for justice of the peace. Mr. Bentley received the nomination. He had discharged the duties of his office with great satisfaction which gave him his strength in the caucus. Mr. Hooke, the defeated republican, was one of the founders of the republican party in Illinois, and bears the reputation of being a good lawyer, but he labored under the disadvantage of being very little known on account of his short residence.

The Utica Herald, published in the home of Conkling, has had a long fight against Conkling for years. It circulates in counties that had 39 delegates in the state convention. All these delegates were Garfield republicans and the Herald congratulates itself that its cause has at last prevailed. The editor of this paper, the Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, did not elect Conkling in 1866-67 and was afterwards rewarded by an unsuccessful race for congress caused by Conkling.

It is proposed to build a hospital on the spot where Garfield was shot. It is well to build a hospital, and in memory of our dead president, call it after his name, but to build on the spot where he was shot is foolish. In the first place the location is not a good one, and secondly a great deal of money would be spent in buying the Potomac depot and in removing it to make room for the hospital building.

The Greeley Tribune says were a change to be made in the capital location, Greeley "would probably be in favor of the pleasant city of Colorado Springs." Well, why should there not be a change made? Voting for Colorado Springs may prevent Denver from having a majority and may then make the contest next year between Denver and this city.

The republican senators have wisely decided not to re-elect. Following precedents the democrats have a right to organize the senate by the election of a president pro tempore before admitting new members.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

There is so little happening in Europe at the present time that we are very much inclined to believe that there is nothing underhand going on. There is peace now, and the hopeful are ready to believe that this state of affairs is going to last. There is so little that can be commented upon, and there are so few facts to speak of that a prophecy regarding the future of Europe may be at any moment proven false and wide of the mark.

Let us look at the political condition of Europe. In England there is peace with foreign powers. The Afghanistan, the Boer and Ashante campaigns are over. The only excitement is occasioned by Irish agitators, and they will not do much until the land act has a longer trial. In Germany there is peace. The socialists create some disturbance at odd intervals, but there are no great questions under discussion. In Russia there are no wars with outside powers, and the nihilists are for the moment inactive, except in threats. In all other countries there is nothing to comment upon except in France. And in the latter what is there? Why simply that the government is following the tactics of the English in Afghanistan and in Tunis are seizing the country in the name of a ruler who has no power, and are treating all resistance as rebellion, and shooting the natives with as much freedom as General Roberts shot the Afghans.

It will be seen that all the great European countries are engaged in attending to their internal affairs and paying but little attention to their neighbor's, except France. And France is engaged in a little fight with Tunis to which all Europe is indifferent. Only England could take offense, because the possession of Tunis by the French might possibly threaten English supremacy in Egypt. But England evidently don't think of this remote possibility. The only real significance that this little war with Tunis has is that it indicates a revival of the ancient desire of France to colonize. France has never been successful at this. The "New France" was lost as soon as she began to be prosperous. The conquest of Mexico by Napoleon the Third was anything but fortunate for France. Algiers has been a small training school for the army but nothing more. This desire of France expressed in the Tunis campaign to extend her foreign possession has therefore some significance. The lessons of the past have not been well taught or learned. France has been most prosperous and influential when she has given her whole attention to the management of her internal affairs.

The fact that we have mentioned above that all European nations are occupied with their internal affairs argues well for the continuance of the general peace in Europe. All wars have been caused by some one nation intermeddling with the affairs of some other nation. The last three European wars were caused in this way. Prussia, France, and Russia all caused the wars of 1866, 1870 and 1877 by not attending to their own business. Had each of these countries been occupied with internal affairs in the above years, there would have been no wars. The jealousies of European countries are now few. More than at any time during the present century, the map looks well, with the boundaries in the proper place, and this argues peace.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean has an editorial under the head "Smoke Them Out" in which the president is called upon to continue the crusade inaugurated by the late president and James against the Star route frauds. The Inter-Ocean says:

The people want all these matters probed to the bottom, hit where they may. It is too late for considerations of party or friendship to stand between the guilty and justice. Let the country know now who the rascals are, and where they belong. Let it find out whether honesty sits exclusively enthroned on the brow of those making the loudest professions, or whether it is to be discovered among those who have been denominated as spoils-men and machine politicians.

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PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY.DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
Six Months..... \$10.00 Six Months..... \$5.00
Two Months..... 2.50 One Month..... 1.00WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
Six Months..... \$2.00 Six Months..... \$1.00
Two Months..... .50 One Month..... .25ADVERTISING.
As made known on application to the office.JOB WORK.
Estimates for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal
to those of any establishment west of
the Missouri river.Persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please
see it at the business office, where they
will be properly attended to. We cannot hold
responsible for any statements contained in the
paper unless notice is given.
Harry Hiles is the authorized collector and
agent for the Gazette Publishing Company.
No claim will be allowed against any employee of
the Gazette to offset any of our accounts.
No advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE
will be handed in not later than Thursday
advertising agents are respectively notified
we do not want any advertising from them.
B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

From Saturday's Daily.

Mrs. W. S. Alden opened a new millinery
at 42 South Tejon street on Wednesday,
has a very elaborate display of bonnets,
tins, fancy goods, etc.The stained glass windows for the new
Methodist church arrived in the city on Thurs-
day. Some delay has been experienced
getting both the windows and the pews. It
is expected that the pews will reach here
on Saturday.Born, on October 6th, to Mr. F. E. and Mrs.
Rose, two boys, one weighing 8 and
other 8½ pounds. According to the re-
cent advent of twins the population of Col-
orado Springs must be increasing very
rapidly.It is intimated by a citizen who has taken
the time to gather facts that the cost of
buildings now in the course of erection and
about to be built in Colorado Springs, will
exceed \$500,000. Who says that our
city is not in a prosperous condition?Mr. U. Mansfield, the mail carrier, return-
ed yesterday morning from a week's hunting
in South Park. He reports himself as
being a way-up time and brought home two
and an antelope to show that he was not
a while absent. Whether he bought them
actually shot them is a question that arises
in the minds of many.Manager Welch of the opera house informs
that Fannie Louise Buckingham, with her
company, will appear here on Friday,
and 22. These are the dates
set for by Miss Buckingham's manager,
it will probably be so changed as
to come in the same week in
which the Rice Evangeline company appears
here.The familiar faces of Mr. R. C. Luesley
and his son Ed are again seen upon the
streets of Colorado Springs. Like a good
many others they have concluded to again
return to Colorado Springs. As we stated in
the GAZETTE some weeks ago they will
open the store now being erected by Mr.
Luesley on North Tejon street in which they
will carry on the clothing business.Mr. S. B. Jennings and wife of the Manitou
will start to-morrow on Monday for
the winter. Mr. Jennings, we are glad to learn, will
not assume the proprietorship of Manitou
house, which he managed so successfully
during the past summer. During the winter a
few kitchen and ordinary and about fifty
keeping apartments will be added to the
house.Mr. J. R. Davis, the former proprietor of
Pike's Peak Avenue bakery which he sold
some time ago to Messrs. Parker and Dono-
van has now purchased of Mr. J. E. Mills the
Kenney restaurant. He will take immediate
possession and do all in his power to keep up
the good reputation that this restaurant has
always sustained. Mr. Davis has had con-
siderable experience in providing for the
wants of the inner man and we are confident
that he will succeed in his undertaking. Mr.
Davis requests us to state that all tickets issued
by Mr. Mills to his guests will be re-
deemed by him.Mr. D. M. Rose, who is quite extensively
engaged in fruit culture at his ranch just
south of Colorado Springs, yesterday left upon
the table of our sanctum some of the finest
specimens of Colorado apples that we have
yet seen. The several varieties left by him
were the Little Red Romanite, Ben Davis,
Horse Apple, and the Solid Crab, all of
which were of delicious flavor and wormless.
Mr. Rose this year picked a full barrel of
the Ben Davis apples from a seven-year-old tree.
Our people are yearly growing more attentive
to the culture of fruits, and in many instances
their efforts have been far more successful
than they had reason to expect.

OUT WEST.

House rents are exorbitant in Golden.
The Georgia minstrels are playing at Pueblo.Complaints of poor pavements are general
in Denver.The potato crop around Greeley is said to
be very large.C. B. Hayes, marshal at Crested Butte, has
been arrested.Several new business houses will be erected
in Golden next spring.The real estate transfers at Denver on Wed-
nesday were \$33,500.C. C. Davis, proprietor of the Leadville
Chronicle, has gone east.The St. James hotel, at Denver, will be in
charge of David A. Gage.The weather at Gunnison has been decided-
ly rainy and unpleasant.Numerous literary and social societies are
being formed in Denver.The Fannie Louise Buckingham company
will play next week in Denver.The Fannie Louise Buckingham company
will play next week in Denver.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Superintendent Easterly's Annual Report
on the El Paso County
Schools.Some Facts Showing What the County
Has Done During 1881 in the
Way of Education.Mr. J. P. Easterly, superintendent of
schools for El Paso county, has just furnished
his report for the year ending August 31,
1881, and from it we are enabled to gather
some facts which will be of interest to our
readers.There are now in the county twenty-five org-
anized school districts whose secretaries,
with one exception, have all reported to the
county superintendent, this being an increase
of one district over that of last year. Of these
schools thirteen are now open; five will open
before the first of January and the remainder
will probably open with the spring term. The
total school population of El Paso county is
now 1,900, of which number 941 are males and
968 females, this being a decrease of 32
as compared with last year's report. This
number only includes children between the
ages of 6 and 21. According to the report
there are in the county 1,435 children
between the ages of 6 and 16, and 414 children
between the ages of 16 and 21. There are
enrolled in the graded schools 780 pupils
of which number 383 are males and 397 fe-
males. In the ungraded schools there are
603, of this number 304 are males and 299 fe-
males. It will be seen that there are in the
county 666 children who do not attend
school at all. Last year the total number of
scholars enrolled in the graded and ungraded
schools were 1,324; thus it will be seen that
while the school population has decreased the
number of children attending school has in-
creased by 59.The average daily attendance at the schools
during the year has been 795 while the average
attendance in 1880 was 737. The number of
pupils enrolled in private schools including
108 in Colorado college is 238. Last year the number given as attending private
schools was 94, thus showing an increase of
144.The salaries of teachers are given in Mr.
Easterly's report from which these extracts
are taken. It shows that the average monthly
salary paid to male teachers in the graded
schools of the county is \$120 while the female
teachers are paid an average monthly salary of
\$60 or just one half of the amount paid to males. In the ungraded schools the males are paid \$46
and the females \$41.75. While the salaries of
male teachers in the ungraded remain un-
changed as in comparison with those paid last
year, the monthly compensation to female
teachers has been increased about \$6. In
the graded schools thirteen teachers are em-
ployed, and in the ungraded schools thirty are
employed, making forty-three in all. Of
this number nine are males and thirty-four
females.In El Paso county there is but one blind
child, while the number of deaf mutes are
placed at six; this number includes all be-
tween the ages of four and twenty-two. Last
year there was but one person aged over 21 in
the county who was unable to either read or
write. This year the same one remains. Be-
tween the ages of sixteen and twenty-one
only one person is charged with illiteracy.The average cost of educating each pupil in
the graded schools during the year 1881 has
been \$2.43, the same rate as that of 1880,
while in the ungraded schools the cost is
placed at \$4.52, being an increase of \$1.00
over the rate of 1880. During the year 1881
no school bonds have been issued and none
redeemed. The present bonded indebtedness
of El Paso county for school purposes
amounts to \$25,000. For 1881 the lowest
average tax levy for school purposes was two
mills, and the highest tax levy was fifteen
mills.There are now in El Paso county twenty-
five school houses valued at— including sites,
furniture, etc., \$46,500. The school buildings
are valued at \$2,375 less than in 1880, and still
one new building has been constructed during
this year.The seating capacity of these school houses
is 1,227 and the number of volumes in the
school libraries is 452. The assessed valuation
of property on which the school levy was
based is \$4,212,435, of this amount \$128,690
is the valuation of unorganized territory.In the matter of school furniture we take
the following from the report: The number
of school districts furnished with suitable
registers is 24, with record and order books 23,
with an unabridged dictionary 6, with globes
7, with wall maps 7, with black boards 22.The amount of general fund collected as
certified to by the county treasurer is \$9,123.
40; amount received from fines, sale of es-
trays, etc. \$131; amount apportioned to school
districts \$9,254.40; county superintendent's
compensation \$648.10.During the year 28 applicants were exam-
ined for certificates, of which number 7 were
males and 21 females. First grade certificates
were issued to the number of 8, second grade
to the number of 6 and third grade to the
number of 13. Only one of the 28 applicants
for certificates was rejected. Of the certificates
granted 15 were to females and 12 to males.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY FOR 1881.

RECEIPTS.
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1880..... \$2,039.53
Amount received from general
fund..... 8,884.66Amount received from special
fund..... 4,984.92Amount received from building
fund..... 283.48Amount received from other
sources..... 553.20

Total receipts..... \$16,845.59

EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' wages..... \$11,355.08
Current expenses..... 2,535.97Sites, buildings, furniture, etc.
Temporary loan paid in, in-
cluding balance in hands of
district treasurers..... 2,016.63

Total expenditures..... \$16,845.59

Balance in hands of county
treasurer AUGUST 31, 1881..... \$4,192.31

From Saturday's Daily.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Seldomridge and wife
have returned from their trip to the Gunnison
country.Mr. Wilmer's trunk and other baggage still
remain at the Cliff house, Manitou, unclaimed,
and no clue has as yet been found which will
throw the least light on his mysterious dis-
appearance.Mr. J. M. Edgar, the very popular and
efficient western passenger agent of the Chicago,
Rock Island & Pacific road, came down
from Denver yesterday morning accompanied
by his wife and will spend Sunday at
Manitou. Mr. Perry Griffin, the Ohio passenger
agent of the same road, accompanied by his wife
and sister, Mrs. Lacy, is also of the
party.Moses Sommer has been playing the western
school districts whose secretaries, with one exception, have all reported to the
county superintendent, this being an increase
of one district over that of last year. Of these
schools thirteen are now open; five will open
before the first of January and the remainder
will probably open with the spring term. The
total school population of El Paso county is
now 1,900, of which number 941 are males and
968 females, this being a decrease of 32
as compared with last year's report. This
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males. It will be seen that there are in the
county 666 children who do not attend
school at all. Last year the total number of
scholars enrolled in the graded and ungraded
schools were 1,324; thus it will be seen that
while the school population has decreased the
number of children attending school has in-
creased by 59.Mr. Merrills Andrews, an old resident of
Colorado Springs, died at his residence on
Weber street yesterday. He came here when
the city was first founded, and has always
been looked upon as one of our oldest and
most respected citizens. The funeral will
take place this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from
the family residence on Weber street between
Huerfano and Cuchars streets. All friends
of the family are invited to attend.

Meeting of the Horticultural Society.

The El Paso County Horticultural society
met last evening in the council rooms. In
the absence of President Parsons Mr. Charles
Ayer was elected president pro tem. The
corresponding secretary, R. T. Crawford, acted as
secretary.Major McAllister exhibited samples of the
Wine Sap apple, also of second growth of
Concord grape. A discussion ensued respecting
the best kinds of apples to grow here, the
conclusion being general that we can grow
summer and early autumn varieties to the
best advantage and with the greatest certainty.Mr. Crawford thought that the Hyslop and
Transcendent crab were the best apples of
their kind.Mr. Hodgman thought much more of the
Transcendent than of the Hyslop.Major McAllister thought the Transcendent
was better than the Hyslop and somewhat
hardier.Mr. Cosson alluded to the fact that the
apple trees in Mr. Bush's garden, although some
ten or eleven years old, were not bearing as
they did a few years ago, and thought that it
might be owing to their being planted among
his strawberries and got too much water.Mr. Crawford thought that their productive-
ness would be increased by a vigorous root
pruning, in which view Mr. Ayer coincided.The subject of grape culture being intro-
duced, Major McAllister read an article from
the Gardner's Monthly respecting the Pock-
ington grape, and strongly recommended giving
it a trial. Mr. Crawford thought highly of
this grape, as did also Mr. Cosson. The
Amber Queen, Moore's Early and Lady grape
were also spoken of. Mr. Cosson said that a
certain prominent fruit grower had hesitated
to recommend the latter, and he considered that
there were some doubts respecting its
merits. He thought that Moore's Early was
a good grape and could be successfully grown
here. Mr. Hodgman and others participated
in the discussion.A new member, whose name we did not get, asked
some questions respecting the culture of
strawberries here and gave an interesting
statement of the method of retarding the ripening
of these berries in the east by means of
heavy mulching when the ground was hard
frozen in the spring. He stated that they were from
his strawberries carefully before winter sets in.After some remarks touching the mulching
of strawberry plants, the society adjourned
to meet on Saturday, October 15th, at eight
o'clock, in the same place.

Obituary.

On Saturday morning the GAZETTE published
a notice announcing the death of Father
Delahanty of the Catholic church. As the
notice was brought in just as we were going
to press we were not able at that time to give
further notice.Father Edward Delahanty was born in
Kilkenny, Waterford county, Ireland, where
he was educated for the ministry. When
about 24 years of age he moved to Boston,
Mass., where he was ordained and preached
for a time. He subsequently removed to
Canada where he had charge of several par-
ishes until his declining health forced him to
remove to a healthier climate. About two
and a half years ago he came to Denver, Col-
orado, where he remained a few months and
finally took up his residence in Colorado
Springs in July, 1879, since which time he
had charge of the Catholic church here.
The reverend father was 52 years and four
months old at the time of his death.He leaves four nieces, daughters of his only
sister, who have lived with him at the rectory,
to mourn his death.Father Delahanty has endeared himself
greatly to his congregation during his stay
among them, and they sincerely mourn his
death.High mass will be celebrated in the Catholic
church here Monday morning at 9 o'clock
when the Rev. Father Raverdy, of Denver,
will officiate at the obsequies.The deceased expressed a wish to be buried
at Denver while the members of his congregation
would like very much to have him buried
here, yet all desire that his wishes be carried
out to the letter, and his remains will be
taken to Denver on the 4 p. m. train, where
his burial will take place on Tuesday morn-
ing at 9 o'clock.The deceased expressed a wish to be buried
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his burial will take place on Tuesday morn-
ing at 9 o'clock.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Boston Wool Market.
Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co. make the following report concerning the condition of the wool market:

The total receipts of wool at this port during the past week comprise 9110 bales domestic and 1477 foreign, against 4874 bales domestic and 141 foreign for the same time last year. The total receipts since January 1, 1881, comprise 296,254 bales domestic and 24,406 bales foreign, against 260,060 bales domestic and 87,004 bales foreign for the corresponding period of 1880.

The sales for the week comprise 2,208,971 lbs. of domestic fleece and pulled and 244,600 lbs. of foreign, making the week's transactions foot up 2,453,271 lbs., against 2,474,684 lbs. and 3,731,472 lbs. for the two previous weeks' transactions.

The market has been less active but when the immense transactions of previous weeks are taken into consideration, it is not surprising that there should be a lull. Indeed, it is exactly what might be expected. Last week was a broken one, hence the small sales were accounted for, but there can be no such explanation of the present dullness, and it can only be because manufacturers, for reasons best known to themselves, are not buying.

The extremely high rate for money may have had something to do with keeping buyers away, and were it to last the market might decline under weak holders being obliged to sell to raise money. But as a rule holders are very strong, and rather more inclined to look for higher than lower prices, as they cannot replace their stock at selling prices in the country. Freight, too, will be advancing shortly, and wool will cost even more than now.

Such wools continue in good demand and for such pieces are strong. It is claimed that some undesirable descriptions of wool are being offered at less than a week ago, but the sales show no weakness, although it is also true that lots could not be disposed of as readily to manufacturers as a week ago. The country markets hold strong. In Michigan and Wisconsin wool is held at 40c, with some at higher prices. In Ohio and elsewhere prices are firm but unchanged. The fall wools are accumulating in San Francisco, and the prices asked there are the same that can be obtained here, leaving nothing for expenses and profits. There has been an advance in the London wool market of about 5c. This is caused, it is thought, by the seasons having been shortened, which has caused buyers to be more in a hurry for their supplies. The amount of wool offered is found to be less than had been expected. There is no wool there suitable to this market. Good Montevideo is scarce and is held at 34 to 35c., holders claiming that such stock cannot be imported from Havre to cost less than 37c.

Mr. Joseph Ness, of the Denver Republican, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Ness does considerable of the outside work on the Republican, and stopped over late on his way to West Las Animas, where he goes to write up sheep and cattle interests of that locality.

Sheriff Smith and Senator Mahone, alias Cassius E. Stubbs, received yesterday through Messrs. A. Sutton & Co. two highly polished plug hats of the latest New York pattern. Mr. Smith wore his hat for the first time at the meeting of the capital committee yesterday morning.

We were, this week, shown some White Morton potatoes by Mr. W. C. Holmes, of Taft Rock. The five that he had with him weighed nine pounds, and Mr. Holmes thinks the balance of his crop, which is growing on about eleven acres, will average eight thousand pounds to the acre.

We are reliably informed that Judge Field and Senator C. E. Stubbs will probably form a copartnership for the practice of law. They will occupy the office vacated by Mr. W. H. Harrison, who will, in the future, devote the most of his attention to his Leadville practice. Messrs. Field and Stubbs are both men who have had considerable experience in the practice of law, and we have no doubt but they will build up a good business.

Mr. O. Parker, while riding with his wife yesterday afternoon, met with quite a serious accident. He was crossing the railroad on Huerfano street when the horse which he was driving became frightened, suddenly overturning the buggy and throwing both himself and his wife violently to the ground. Mr. Parker retained his hold on the lines and was dragged quite a distance before the horse could be stopped. Neither he nor Mrs. Parker was seriously injured.

COLORADO COAL INTERESTS.

Something About the Enormous Supply
Near Crested Butte.

From the first number of the Crested Butte Republican, which has just made its appearance, we take the following interesting article on the rich coal lands of that locality:

From Tuesday's Daily.

Bond Over.

Last Saturday morning the GAZETTE published a full account of a combat between two brakemen and a tramp who was attempting to steal a ride on a freight train. The tramp, as we stated, was afterward arrested by Marshal Beall and Sheriff Dana. He was given a trial yesterday before Justice Bentley and on the stand gave the name of Charles Birely. The conductor and brakeman appeared as witnesses for the prosecution, and testified substantially to what was said in Sunday's GAZETTE. W. H. Harrison conducted the prosecution and John Campbell appeared for the defense. Several witnesses were introduced by the defense to prove that the character of the defendant had heretofore been good.

The would-be tramp was neatly dressed and related his story in a very straightforward and intelligent manner. He claimed that he had been kicked and abused by the brakemen before he began an assault on them. He did not deny that he had attacked the men with stones. The judge bound him over in the sum of \$300 for his appearance at the district court, and as he could not furnish the necessary bondsmen he was sent to jail.

BURGLARIZED.

Mr. George Aux Has \$400 Stolen From His Sleeping Apartment.

Last Saturday afternoon Mr. George Aux secured from a gentleman in the Gunnison City on Monday nominated the following ticket: District judge, Thomas C. Brown of Gunnison; district attorney, H. O. Montague of Silverton; county clerk and recorder, A. J. Bean of Gunnison; county treasurer, W. H. Vance of Pitkin; Sheriff, Phil Peters of Pitkin; coroner, S. H. Chew of White Pine; superintendent of public schools, G. B. Spratt, of Spring creek.

The following grand and petit juries have been drawn for the next term of the district court which convenes on November 7th. Grand jurors, William Lennox, L. B. Farrar, David Spillman, A. G. Draper, F. E. Wells, Henry Gatre, O. Everhart, J. P. Conlogue, H. L. Wills, S. B. Westerfield, S. C. Stont, D. W. Robbins. Petit jurors, E. E. Hooker, Frank Austin, A. G. Brooks, A. L. Carpenter, W. S. Stratton, J. H. Kerr, Thos. Hughes, H. H. Stevens, James Barnes, M. L. DeCoursey, J. H. Boeschenz, W. T. Hogue, F. J. Smith, Chas. Hallowell, E. H. Gilbert, A. P. Brown, J. M. Somerville, J. G. Warner, Jos. Dozier, J. M. Givens, A. G. Lincoln, W. B. Sherman, Chas. A. Eldridge.

In further issue we will more fully describe these coal fields and the extensive workings being done on them merely saying here that the Colorado Coal and Iron Co. expect to employ over five hundred men in mining and coking at this point this winter.

when becoming tired of waiting, he left and went to the musical and literary entertainment at the opera house. At the conclusion of the entertainment which was about 11 o'clock, Mr. Aux returned home and retired. He left his clothing, as was his custom, on a chair in his bed-room, never for a moment thinking but that the \$400 in his pantaloons pocket would be perfectly safe until morning. Upon awaking he discovered that his pants had been removed from the chair on which he had placed them the night previous. He at once instituted inquiry and ascertained from the servant that his little boy had seen the garments mentioned laying in the yard near his bedroom window. No more information was desired to convince him that he had been robbed and subsequent investigation proved that the \$400 had been removed from his pocket. When he retired Mr. Aux left his window up but the blinds were closed and hooked on the inside. It is very probable that the burglar, or burglars lifted the hooks with a piece of wire as a piece that would answer that purpose was found in the yard near the pantaloons. The officers have been notified of the transaction and they will exercise their utmost endeavors to bring the guilty parties to justice and recover the money. It is the presumption that what Mr. Aux said in the barber shop attracted the attention of some thief who afterward planned the robbery. Neither Mr. Fernsworth or his employes can recollect who were in the shop at the time.

GUT WEST.

Thomas Nast is at Denver. South Pueblo has a gun club. Hay is \$70 a ton at Tin Cup. Gunnison is full of strangers. Business is brisk at Trinidad. Sidewalks are being laid in Silverton. Las Vegas is to have a walking match. Phoenix, A. T., is to have the electric light. Gunnison will have a republican daily next week.

The new smelter at Red Cliff progresses slowly.

The Melville Australian circus is at Durango.

Alamosa has been visited by steady rains lately.

The Evangeline company is well received at Denver.

The Nelly Boyd company is playing at Trinidad.

Silver Cliff is delighted with the Georgia minstrels.

The city republican primaries will be held at Denver to-night.

There was eight inches of snow on the Chama range Saturday.

Bridges on the Animas toll road are said to be in need of repairing.

Track laying has commenced again between Gunnison and Crested Butte.

There was a small fire in the Little Pittsburg and Amie mines on Sunday.

The drill on the Morning Star mine is down 865 feet and no ore yet found.

It is estimated that the ore output of Clear Creek will be over \$300,000 this year.

A convention of Douglas county democrats will be held at Castle Rock on Saturday.

F. H. Sherock, of South Pueblo, announces himself an independent candidate for justice of the peace.

Colonel Samuel Batchell, of Gothic, is preparing a topographical map of the Elk Mountain Mining district.

Captain J. W. Jaque was the choice for clerk and recorder at the county convention held at Leadville Monday.

"The Silver Plume Coloradoan" is a new daily published at Silver Plume under the editorship of A. J. Randall.

The Game Ridge mill at Silver Cliff is making good progress; the machinery is coming in and the work is being rapidly advanced.

"The Railway and Mining Gazette" has been merged into "Hanson's Mining Gazette," which made its first appearance on October 10. It will be published at Denver.

L. S. Hamilton, division superintendent of the Antonito and Durango branch of the Denver & Rio Grande, has been arrested on the charge of making false returns.

The county democratic convention on Tuesday, at Leadville, nominated for sheriff Peter Becker, for treasurer John Hayes, for commissioner at large August Riche, and for commissioner of the first district Joseph Kuhlmeier.

The republican county convention at Leadville, on Tuesday, nominated Richard H. Stanley for treasurer, L. R. Tucker for sheriff, Robert H. Wells for clerk and recorder, J. W. Marden for commissioner at large, and O. H. Harker for commissioner for the first district.

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The market has been less active but when the immense transactions of previous weeks are taken into consideration, it is not surprising that there should be a lull. Indeed, it is exactly what might be expected. Last week was a broken one, hence the small sales were accounted for, but there can be no such explanation of the present dullness, and it can only be because manufacturers, for reasons best known to themselves, are not buying.

The extremely high rate for money may have had something to do with keeping buyers away, and were it to last the market might decline under weak holders being obliged to sell to raise money. But as a rule holders are very strong, and rather more inclined to look for higher than lower prices, as they cannot replace their stock at selling prices in the country. Freight, too, will be advancing shortly, and wool will cost even more than now.

Such wools continue in good demand and for such pieces are strong. It is claimed that some undesirable descriptions of wool are being offered at less than a week ago, but the sales show no weakness, although it is also true that lots could not be disposed of as readily to manufacturers as a week ago. The country markets hold strong. In Michigan and Wisconsin wool is held at 40c, with some at higher prices. In Ohio and elsewhere prices are firm but unchanged. The fall wools are accumulating in San Francisco, and the prices asked there are the same that can be obtained here, leaving nothing for expenses and profits. There has been an advance in the London wool market of about 5c. This is caused, it is thought, by the seasons having been shortened, which has caused buyers to be more in a hurry for their supplies. The amount of wool offered is found to be less than had been expected. There is no wool there suitable to this market. Good Montevideo is scarce and is held at 34 to 35c., holders claiming that such stock cannot be imported from Havre to cost less than 37c.

Mr. Joseph Ness, of the Denver Republican, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Ness does considerable of the outside work on the Republican, and stopped over late on his way to West Las Animas, where he goes to write up sheep and cattle interests of that locality.

Sheriff Smith and Senator Mahone, alias Cassius E. Stubbs, received yesterday through Messrs. A. Sutton & Co. two highly polished plug hats of the latest New York pattern. Mr. Smith wore his hat for the first time at the meeting of the capital committee yesterday morning.

We were, this week, shown some White Morton potatoes by Mr. W. C. Holmes, of Taft Rock. The five that he had with him weighed nine pounds, and Mr. Holmes thinks the balance of his crop, which is growing on about eleven acres, will average eight thousand pounds to the acre.

Mr. O. Parker, while riding with his wife yesterday afternoon, met with quite a serious accident. He was crossing the railroad on Huerfano street when the horse which he was driving became frightened, suddenly overturning the buggy and throwing both himself and his wife violently to the ground. Mr. Parker retained his hold on the lines and was dragged quite a distance before the horse could be stopped. Neither he nor Mrs. Parker was seriously injured.

We are reliably informed that Judge Field and Senator C. E. Stubbs will probably form a copartnership for the practice of law. They will occupy the office vacated by Mr. W. H. Harrison, who will, in the future, devote the most of his attention to his Leadville practice. Messrs. Field and Stubbs are both men who have had considerable experience in the practice of law, and we have no doubt but they will build up a good business.

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RAILROAD NEWS.

Newspaper Rumors About D. & R. G. Extensions.

The Utah Line to be Pushed.

The following information about the Gunnison and Utah extension of the Denver & Rio Grande is from the News-Democrat of Gunnison City:

Messrs. J. A. McMurtrie, the chief engineer of the Denver & Rio Grande road, and Mr. L. R. Delcambre, his first assistant, are now awaiting the arrival of Mr. R. F. Weitzel, the manager of construction, and other officials of the road. Since their arrival some facts have leaked out which will be of great interest. The track layers who are now at work between here and Crested Butte are making very satisfactory progress, and there is no longer any doubt that the cars will be running into that place by the first of next month.

The cement pavement which was laid in front of Pascoe's restaurant and E. P. Howbert & Co.'s has already begun to cave.

Mrs. A. A. Warren has leased the Mellen house on Cascade avenue and will occupy it as soon as some additions to it have been made.

Mr. J. Ness, of the Denver Republican, contemplates in a few weeks writing an extensive account of the sheep interests of El Paso county.

With the exception of glazing in the front of the store being erected on North Tejon street for Mr. Luesley is about completed.

Another such day as yesterday will have a demoralizing effect on the festive house flies which have been so numerous during the past summer.

Mr. G. S. Robbins was busy yesterday packing up Turney's stock of jewelry, which he will to-day remove to South Pueblo and dispose of at auction.

The fall term of the Deaf Mute Institute will open on next Wednesday, by which time it is expected that the new building will be entirely completed.

The Denver Tribune is responsible for the statement that Madam Rita will leave Denver to-morrow for New York, where she will resume her studies preparatory to going on the stage.

At a meeting of the Congregational church held Wednesday morning, a call was extended to the Rev. James B. Gregg, who has been settled for seven years at Hartford, Conn. The amount of the salary was fixed at \$2,200.

It is the intention of the company now to push the road through to Salt Lake City at the earliest possible moment. A force of sixteen to eighteen hundred men are at work on the Salt Lake end of the line, and it is expected that the graders will cross the Utah line in the first of December. The Black canon will be the main scene of action this winter, and the company expect to have the road completed through it by the first of next June, in order to accomplish this they are taking all the men that can possibly be spared from other places and concentrating them at this point. The contractors between here and Lake City have already been ordered to quit and remove their forces to the Black canon, and the Lake City branch will be allowed to rest for the present.

The one object of the company just now is to get the railroad completed through to Salt Lake by the time the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad reaches Denver, and some of the officials claim that this will be accomplished within ten months from this time. Work on the various branches will be suspended and every man that can be obtained will be put to work on the main line. The breakneck task of putting a road through the mountain will be accomplished as rapidly as men and money can do it. The whole line will swarm with men.

The completion of the road to Salt Lake City, and its connection with the C. B. & Q. at Denver, will give it an eastern outlet and will be of vast importance to both roads and this part of the state.

LONE FISHERMAN.

The Rice Evangeline Company at the Opera House Next Week.

On next Monday night the Rice Evangeline company appears for the first time in Colorado Springs. On the first evening will be produced the extravaganza "Evangeline," in which the company has made an unquestionable success, and which has been received with unanimous favor, in all parts of the United States. This company on last Thursday, drew the largest crowd that has yet visited the Tabor opera house at Denver. An exchange has the following to say of "Evangeline":

The artist who brought back with him last night many graceful reminiscences of the "Lone Fisherman," who sits in silent meditation on the solitary rock, and angles for cast off garments in the flood-tide, Mr. Harris, his latest representative, there is an undoubted family resemblance, which renders the familiar wardrobe of the comparatively solitary fisherman an object of agreeable recollection. He is the only descendant who promises to survive the numerous ups and downs of the shore, and who will retain his personal attachments through all the chance and changes of calm and storm. In the catalogue of last night's cast, one fair and bright remembrance of the past was left to recall her many departed associates, and in the comfortable rotundity of Nellie Larkelle, there was no one who could so happily revive many of the fond reminiscences that will linger around the pleasant incidents of the fleeting lives of Evangeline. Miss Hattie Richardson, to whom we entrusted the tender recollection of her numerous predecessors, was the suitable depository of many charming recitals. She undoubtedly presented a poetic ideal of "Evangeline" in her most graceful form and attitudes. Excepting "Gabriel," who retains all the combined physical requisites of our hero, Nellie Larkelle is alone entitled to be the representative of that youthful Romeo. All the other representatives of former days have disappeared, if we may except, perhaps, Messrs. Cohen and Turner, who enjoy respectively the animal distinction of appearing as the fore and hind-quarters of the wonderful "Heifer," in her terpsichorean exercises at "Evangeline's" brothel. There is a pleasant aroma about the music of the extravaganza which will be always acceptable, and there are numerous feminine beauties who are invested with peculiar stage fascination which are so often renowned that they never seem to grow old. Miss Jennie Weatherby is entitled to a welcome in the character of "Catherine." Sturgess makes "Captain Deitch" a suitable representative of the Deitich mercenary. Everything went off with elation and satisfaction."

Mr. H. B. Snyder called at this office yesterday, and brought with him the kerosene lamp which caused Mrs. Sheldrick to be so severely burned the other day. It appears that the lamp did not explode at all, and with the exception of where the glass was broken from the stand, the lamp remains intact. In screwing on the top, Mrs. Sheldrick wrenches the oil receiver or globe from the stand, allowing the oil to run out and ignite from the adjoining stove. Mr. Snyder reports that Mrs. Sheldrick is in a very critical condition, and it will be almost a miracle if she recovers. Should she do so, she will be maimed and disfigured for life.

OUT WEST.

The Palace Hotel at Santa Fe has been opened.

The district court will sit on Monday at Leadville.

A meeting was held at Trinidad on Monday and a company organized to build a railroad from El Moro to Trinidad.

Alderman Walker is now in Boston. He writes that if it had not been for that blue flannel shirt he never would have been recognized by his old friends.

A meeting of the capital committee will be held this afternoon at Colonel Ensign's office.

County Clerk Eaton is having special ballot boxes made for the votes on the capital question.

The regular meeting of Matt France Hose No. 1 will be held at Chief Pixley's office this evening.

Mr. A. T. Jackson has announced himself as an independent candidate for the office of county sheriff.

The Durango Racing Association will soon assume a tangible form as an organization.

J. J. Cook, of Leadville, is candidate for office of superintendent of public instruction.

The republican county convention for La Plata county will be held at Animas City October 15.

The West Denver Congregational society hope to dedicate their new church on Sunday. It will be free of debt.

WANTED—Five hundred good grade two-year-old wethers at Austin ranch, three miles east of town.

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Yesterday was a great day for the sportsmen, and every one who could muster up a dog and gun spent the day hunting on the Mountain bottoms south of the city. More ducks were slaughtered yesterday than during any other day for the past year.

The republican county convention meets at the Court House to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock for the purpose of electing delegates to the state convention, also for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several offices to be filled at the coming election.

Captain Sessler's herd of 6,000 sheep, which he purchased some time ago in Oregon, are now being driven from Denver to this city and are expected to reach here on Sunday. Mr. Welch has had charge of the herd ever since they left Oregon.

Mr. Ernest Stanley, the manager of the Rice Evangeline company, is spoken of as the manager of the Tabor Opera House and the Colorado theatrical circuit. Should he take the management of the circuit he will also make dates for the Opera House here.

Some of our merchants claim that the business done by them this year has almost doubled the amount done last year. Others show remarkable increase in their business, and taking all in consideration the season of 1881 has been a prosperous one for Colorado Springs.

It is three weeks ago yesterday since Mr. Wilmer left the Cliff house at Manitou for the Peak, since which time not a word has been heard concerning him. Relief parties have repeatedly traversed the trail and searched the canons emanating from it, and no clue has yet been found as to his whereabouts. Some are of the opinion that he has joined some one of the numerous hunting parties that are daily starting for the mountains, while others cannot help but think that he has met with a violent death. Had he not left valuable baggage and personal effects at the Cliff house so much uneasiness would not be exhibited as to his whereabouts.

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W. B. FOSTER, Administrator of the estate of John J. Haas, deceased.

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of John S. Russell, deceased. Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 31st day of October, A. D. 1881, being one of the regular days of the October term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, L. W. B. Foster, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to the court for discharge as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 28th, 1881.

MARY JANE RUSSELL, Administratrix of the estate of John S. Russell, deceased.

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In the matter of the estate of John S. Russell, deceased. Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 31st day of October, A. D. 1881, being one of the regular days of the October term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, L. W. B. Foster, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to the court for discharge as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 28th, 1881.

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LITERARY.

HARPER'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

When Harper and Brothers inaugurated the "Franklin Square Library" it was promised that only the best literary talent should be employed. So far, and already two hundred and seven novels have been published in the series, the promise has been most conscientiously fulfilled. Not only have the best writers contributed, but the novels have been printed on fine paper and in large clear type calculated to deal most kindly with the sight. Because of the fact that the publishers have thus carefully and honestly done what they said they would, and have given only the best in modern fiction the series is growing in popularity and all lovers of literature are delighted that such is the fact. The boldness of Harper and Brothers in daring to publish the productions of the best writers in such a form and at such a price as to give none the chance to say they could not afford to read good literature deserves remuneration and no one will be sorry if the series proves a financial as well as a literary success.

The last four issues of the Franklin Square series are now before us, and are as follows: "With Costs" by Mrs. Newman. "The Private Secretary," "The Cameronians" and "Sceptre and Ring" by B. H. Baxter. These are all well written, fresh and interesting, full of well rounded descriptive passages, bright dialogue and carefully written analyses of character. In "Sceptre and Ring," the very latest of the publications, Mr. Baxter has given us a novel better than any of his previous ones. The plot of the story is natural and strong. It is rather an old one perhaps, the whole turning on the loss of a letter written by a husband to his wife, but for all that the story is told so well that we are sure the readers will hardly place the book aside until the last page is read.

The idea of Harper & Brothers issuing the "Franklin Square Song Collection" was a most happy one. The collection which has just been issued embraces a great variety of songs and hymns and places them by their cheap price within the reach of the very poorest. Each page contains a complete hymn or song with the music, and the pages are so made up as to allow literary and musical notes to be placed above and below the song. These notes are all carefully selected, new and interesting and form in themselves many pages of reading matter. Many of the paragraphs relate to the song on the same page, and give a history of the circumstances under which it was written, and since many of the musical selections are historic the notes become particularly attractive and interesting.

It would almost be difficult to think of a song which is not in this collection. There are national songs, nursery songs and songs for the children and the school. If one has some favorite hymn, long lost and almost forgotten, he can find it here, waiting like an old friend. The hymns, operatic arias from the best compositions, ballads and child songs are all here, and are all first class. It is a book which no one should fail to own: it should find a place in every home. Never before, it may truthfully be said, has a song book been published at once so cheap, so good, and so complete.

William Black is to-day one of the most prolific, as he is one of the most popular novelists of the day. His novels appear so often that it becomes surprising how he can write so uniformly well and carefully. He does not fall into the slovenly style as many do who write often, and who are what is called "day popular," and his latest novel, "That Beautiful Wretch" has all the charm and literary merit of "A Daughter of Heth" and "A Princess of Thule," which first brought him his reputation as a delicate, subtle writer, who was possessed of a power of giving graphic descriptions very seldom found in novelists. "That Beautiful Wretch" was first placed before the public in "Harper's Weekly," and later in the "Franklin Square Library," but the publishers have now introduced it in a new cloth dress, and the volume is as handsome outside as it is interesting within. The story is by this time well known, but to those who may not have read it yet it is sufficient to say that it is a Brighton sketch, and full of those delightful, descriptive passages of the sea and the coast, which have always been such a charming characteristic of Black's novels. The paintings of character in this novel, the conversations and situations are not strongly dramatic, but there is, however, a freshness which is thoroughly enjoyable, and no chapter is for a moment tame or tiresome. In its present form "A Beautiful Wretch" will be readily placed in many libraries and read for days with pleasure and satisfaction.

NOTES RECEIVED FROM PUBLISHERS AND CONDENSED FROM EXCHANGES.

A sermon by George McDonald, the novelist, said to be the only one he has ever written, will appear in the September Unitarian Review.

The author of the famous "Battle of Dorking" is said to be also the author of "The Private Secretary," the serial story recently concluded in Blackwood.

Ellis & White of London announce for immediate publication "Ballads and Sonnets," by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and also a new edition, with additions, of Mr. Rossetti's "Poems." Both volumes will be bound from designs by the poet.

The work on the early history of Illinois, which the Hon. E. B. Washburne has been engaged upon, is an elaborate account of "Governor Edward Coles and the Slavery Struggle of 1823-24." It will be published during the autumn.

A "humorous and dashing brochure, profusely illustrated," and bearing the title of "Summer Rambles," is announced by A. Williams & Co., Boston. It purports to relate the adventures of two well-known Boston gentlemen through Florida.

D. Lathrop & Co., Boston, will soon publish a delightful book of travel through France, Germany, Norway and Switzerland, entitled "A Family Flight," from the joint pens of Rev. E. E. Hale and Miss Susan Hale. It will be an elegant quarto, profusely illustrated with elegant designs.

"French Dramatists of the Nineteenth Century," a volume in which Mr. J. Brander Matthews considers the course of modern French drama from the romantic revival to the present naturalistic outbreak, will be published shortly by Charles Scribner's Sons in York, York, and in London by Remington & Co.

A singular story is told in connection with Mr. Howells' "Dr. Breen's Practice," now being published serially in the Atlantic. It seems that Miss How, of Boston, contributed to the magazine, after "Dr. Breen's Practice" was in type, a short story that so much resembled that of Mr. Howells' that he felt it necessary to call upon the lady and explain the situation of affairs in order that no charge of plagiarism might be preferred against him. He showed her the proof sheets of the story, and perfectly satisfied her that the similarity between her work and his was one of those strange coincidences which have from time to time occurred in the literary world.

R. Worthington & Co., New York, announce for immediate publication, "Cat's Cradle," an original book of rhymes and pictures for children, with 60 illustrations in colors. Large quarto, boards, with double cover in colors, \$2. The rhymes are by Edward Willett, of the literary staff of one of our New York dailies, a strikingly original, genial and effective writer for the young folks.

Mr. Austin Doelson is preparing for the "Parchment Series" of C. Kegan Paul & Co. a volume of selections from the British essayists, neglecting the merely literary papers, and seeking especially to gather together those describing manners and customs and social characteristics. The volume will have a frontispiece by Mr. Randolph Caldecott, and will be introduced by a brief preface of the editor's. For the same series Mr. Andrew Lang is selecting a volume of Poe's verse. Mr. Lang and Mr. S. H. Butcher, whose noteworthy prose translation of the "Odyssey" will be remembered, are now engaged on a prose translation of the "Iliad."

Macmillan & Co. have in preparation a new work, "The Graphic Arts," by Philip Gilbert Hamerton, of which limited editions will be issued in two and in large paper, and which will contain some fifty illustrations, mostly in fac-simile, after masters new and old. Besides conveying the technical information to be expected from the title, the author will aim "to show the influence of technical conditions upon the expression of thought and feeling." The illustrations will imitate lead-pencil, silver-point, various chalks, charcoal, pen-and-ink, pen with wash, sepia, woodcuts, lithographic etchings, mezzotint, aquatint, line and stipple, etc., etc.

Springfield, Ill., October 6.—Mrs. Lincoln has signified her intention of leaving this city in a few days for a winter's visit to St. Catharines, Can., where she will put herself under the care of prominent physicians and medical advisers. This step has only been decided on within a few days, and is caused by the fact that her health has shown no signs of material improvement since her return from France. She makes her home with the Hon. Ninian Edwards, her brother-in-law, and has the most careful and delicate attention at the hands of her relatives and friends, with whom she is constantly surrounded. She has numerous calls from her friends and neighbors, whom she is always pleased to see, but seldom ventures to return visits. On bright, sunny days she occasionally takes a carriage ride or a stroll about the large grounds which surround Mr. Edwards' residence, in the neighborhood of the state capitol, but she is obliged to guard her health with great care. She has been distressed greatly by the sad death of President Garfield, and feels deep sympathy for his widow and children. Her greatest hope is for her son, Robert, who is the pride of her declining years, and whom she would be pleased to see in the position which his father so grandly filled. She never speaks of it publicly, but prefers to talk of such matters only to intimate personal friends and advisers. Newspaper men are not welcome when they come in a professional capacity, and the family preserve with caution the secrets of her desire.

It's Absurdity.
Cincinnati Commercial.

The candidacy of Bookwalter for governor is a despicable rich man's whim.

He neither knows nor cares for politics except to hold republican institutions in contempt.

The pretense that he is a democrat is false. He voted for Hancock because he hated Garfield, and never at any other time voted a democratic ticket.

A greater absurdity, a more disgraceful eccentricity, than the election of such a man governor of Ohio could not be committed. There is no danger of such a happening.

Sheer Nonsense.
Pueblo Chieftain.

If Routt would not be occupying the White River reservation, and uttering bloody threats against the government and settlers.—Leadville Herald.

The above is sheer, blasted nonsense. Since our government was established, experience has proven that it made mighty little difference who got at the head of the interior bureau, so far as the repression of Indian devilry was concerned, and if Napoleon Bonaparte or old man Grant himself occupied the chair, we suppose the White River Utes would squat on their old reservation if they felt like it.

While standing in the rotunda of the hotel he was approached by a stranger who said: "Do you think I'm the man who shot you, Bill?"

Bill evidently thought he was, judging from his manner of acting. The stranger after saying this turned on his heel and walked out of the hotel. Bill dispatched officers after him and it was found that the stranger was stopping at the Keller house, where he had put in an appearance about twenty minutes after the attempt at assassination occurred. While here he was confronted by Josiah Osgood, business manager for Buffalo Bill, who was "on the trail of the man" and recognized in him the murderous individual.

The services of two policemen was secured and the stranger named J. D. Benedict was caught and handcuffed shortly afterwards on the street, and conveyed to jail.

It was found out that with the horse he rode he went into Rowles livery stable, pulled a revolver out of his jacket and compelled the liveryman to look into the barrels and then "hand out" a California saddle. It is supposed that Benedict then started out on his hunt for gore, which he failed to get.

A Herald reporter ran abreast of Buffalo Bill in the afternoon on the street and indulged in a running conversation with the celebrated scout. From him it was learned that Benedict at the time of the shooting was well charged with "tanglefoot" and was no doubt, as Bill expressed, "going to clean out the whole town" *à la* frontier style. He thinks Benedict is evidently a crank and a member of the Guitane brotherhood.

Benedict was brought into court yesterday morning at Council Bluffs, waived an examination and was sent to linger in a Council Bluffs cell until the 15th inst., under bonds of \$1,000, and in \$300 more for highway robbery, which he was unable to cover. Buffalo Bill intends to push the case through, and the "cranky" cow puncher from a western village will have two unsurmountable charges to face one for an attempt to murder the other for highway robbery; the latter is the charge the livery man intends to prosecute.

A large meeting of laborers was held Thursday evening at the steel works of A. Williams & Co., Boston. It purports to relate the adventures of two well-known Boston gentlemen through Florida.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

GEN. HANCOCK AND HIS SERVANT.

A Meeting Between the Warrior and His "Gentleman" Body-Servant.

Cleveland Herald.

Mr. Charles Bowen, a resident of this city, at No. 262 Perry street, at the commencement of the war was a slave in Falkland county, Virginia. He was pressed into the rebel service but succeeded in escaping to the union lines in October, 1862, and fell into the hands of General Hancock at Camp Griffin, Virginia. The general was so well pleased with him that he asked Mr. Brown to remain with him in the capacity of a body-servant. He did so, and was with the general for nearly three years, passing through the great battles in which the general was engaged. When the war closed General Hancock wrote a personal letter to Mr. Brown in Washington recommending his old servant, first making him promise that whenever he should be out of a position he would let him know of it at once. Mr. Brown went to Washington, there for some time, and becoming restless came west, and after working for different people finally settled in Cleveland and began to follow his trade. Hearing that General Hancock was in the city, the guest of Colonel W. H. Harris, Mr. Brown called upon him Sunday morning. He was informed by an aid that the general had gone to church. Mr. Brown stated that he was his servant during the war and expressed an earnest desire to see him. He was asked to take a seat and await the return from church. Soon a carriage drove up and the general alighted. The aid immediately informed him that his old servant who had been with him through the war was sitting on the lawn and desired to see him. General Hancock immediately proceeded to where Mr. Brown was seated, and recognizing him long before he reached him extended his hand and rushing up grasped the hand of the old servant, who had been with him during so many trying scenes, wrung it with every manifestation of delight, while tears filled the eyes of both and neither of them spoke for some time. At last the general had Mr. Brown sit down and made him relate every thing that the latter had done since the war, and again made him renew the old promise that if anything should happen to him he would inform the general, and that ample provision should be made for him.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., October 6.—Mrs. Lincoln has signified her intention of leaving this city in a few days for a winter's visit to St. Catharines, Can., where she will put herself under the care of prominent physicians and medical advisers. This step has only been decided on within a few days, and is caused by the fact that her health has shown no signs of material improvement since her return from France. She makes her home with the Hon. Ninian Edwards, her brother-in-law, and has the most careful and delicate attention at the hands of her relatives and friends, with whom she is constantly surrounded. She has numerous calls from her friends and neighbors, whom she is always pleased to see, but seldom ventures to return visits. On bright, sunny days she occasionally takes a carriage ride or a stroll about the large grounds which surround Mr. Edwards' residence, in the neighborhood of the state capitol, but she is obliged to guard her health with great care.

She has been distressed greatly by the sad death of President Garfield, and feels deep sympathy for his widow and children. Her greatest hope is for her son, Robert, who is the pride of her declining years, and whom she would be pleased to see in the position which his father so grandly filled. She never speaks of it publicly, but prefers to talk of such matters only to intimate personal friends and advisers. Newspaper men are not welcome when they come in a professional capacity, and the family preserve with caution the secrets of her desire.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 28th, 1881.

W. B. FOSTER.

Administrator of the estate of John J. Haas, deceased.

w-k-14

MARY JANE RUSSELL.

Administrator of the estate of John J. Haas, deceased.

w-k-14

J. E. MCKINTYRE, Clerk.

J. L. Williams, Attorney for plaintiff. w-k-14

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Vol. XI

COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1881

No. 45

Engaged.

Soon Advertiser.
was at her feet by the hour
in the proper worshipful way;
she carried her many a flower;
she read to her many a lay;
she battles with friend and with lover
for her sake—she is a woman;
now, from her lips, I discover
that she—oh! that she is engaged.

Person we left in the Germania;
and one we were pleased to meet,
but always the same garrison,
she opened her once-missed;
now, generally winners at tennis,
her skill at the target was gauged,
a difference between now and then is,
for now she—for now she's engaged.

She carried a parson o'er her,

then we strolled in the deep-shaded grove,

the minutes I've drilled before her,

asking to button her gloves,

the spring to the saddle my fingers,

wee foot a moment had engaged,

the thrill in my pulses still lingers

though now she—though now she's engaged.

she ever lives over, I wonder,

that night she slept in the grove,

below the trees where the thunder

is trembling, and but raged above?

she hid her white face on

my shoulder, and how I longed

tears by the story of Jason—

she thinks of all that when engaged?

her walls hang her many mementoes;

at cathedral she sketched me in Rome,

then after my camp-life she sent those

scrapbooks to welcome me home;

the letters she wrote me at college

in book all assort and page—

most delightful to read with the knowledge

she now has—now she's engaged.

her watch from me longer withhold her,

her to me—lets to me she's engaged.

Introspection.

July Magazine.
it is, and boding of no good,
latter gaze within oneself, to find
complex working of morbid mind;
over cover beneath a sheltering hood,
the balance scale of ought and would;
sitting, the heart's load, the mind,
to this a future can be kind,
one's present scarcely understood.

Introspection in brief thus will break
the heaviest heart, and wreck it to the dust
it shows how many a bitter cut and thrust
will give us for its selfish sake,
when our poisoning the arrow-head,
that kills not; sometimes leaves for

Grant's New Home.

The last shipment of cases containing General Grant's presents was made yesterday in this city. Mr. George W. Childs, the author's closest friend, having stored here until the general had permanently located himself. For five years—since they fled from the White House—Mr. and Mrs. Grant have been in constant residence here, giving the author the homage of their love, and now they propose to settle in New York, to pass the remainder of their days in quietude of private life. They have located themselves at Sixty-second street and Fifth avenue, New York, and are putting their house in order.

During his five years of travelling the general received valuable presents enough to eighty-two cases. The corporation presents and public testimonials are likely to go to the patent office, where Washington's fare address and such documents form a part of the National museum. These include an exquisitely-carved wooden-box, presented by the city of Stratford-on-Avon, and made from mulberry tree planted by Shakespeare, gold and both containing parchment scrolls testifying the freedom of the cities to the distinguished guest, and a large silver box from the Edinburgh. The boxes and other presents are on exhibition in Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park.

Independent of the above, there are sixty-five cases containing presents that pertain to household. Most of these goods have been in the custody of Mr. Childs, to whom they were sent while the general was travelling. If the truth were known, it is probable Mr. Childs knows more about the contents of these cases than their owner does. The center table in the Ledger's publishing office are rich wares from the potteries of Italy, these articles having been made by the general was passing through the establishment. One neat vase has embossed on it these words: "The noblest Roman of all." On the other side is the name U. Grant. A unique urn in addition to the one bears this inscription: "Prosperous be life in peace and war."

Lying against the wall in the same office is a handsome frame containing beautifully-grooved resolutions of the Carpenters' company of this city. In a vault of one of the best companies on Chestnut street is stored a box containing six of the general's swords, including the one worn at Appomattox.

In his new home General Grant will have a sideboard that will arouse the envy of all persons of unique furniture. It is made of Mexican onyx, and was presented to him by Mexico. It is the grandest and costliest buffet New York. The parlors of the new house will be crowded with presents. The magnificence of silver presented by Mexico Grant about the time he became president, was by him transferred to his wife, has been taken from the vaults of the bank where it is deposited, and will be used for the first time in what is termed "Grant's New York."

The magnificent china set which General Grant used during the latter days of his stay at the White House, he having ordered the same through Admiral Alden, will be a conspicuous place among the tableware. It is certain that the ex-president's wife will hold treasures of fabulous value, will be one of the wonders of the metropolis.

No approximate estimate of the worth of these goods can be obtained, but it is understood that in the two-and-a-half-year trip around the world General Grant received presents equivalent in value to double the expenses of his journey.

Meanwhile the general is trying to enjoy

the starts from home every morning, on the elevated road down to his office, he is away up in the fifth story of Broad and Wall street. He dictates letters to clerks, and shortly after noon, he retires to shane. He generally closes his eyes and routine with a drive. He retains his early appearance, and although 55 years is still capable of running a victory over long menu. However, he is never comfortable when called to preside over a meeting, though much of the difference, which marks his public life has been removed by travel.

Formerly a cold chill ran down his back when he was called on for a speech. His feelings more easy in public assemblages, he certainly has had enough experience, and has become a graceful and pleasant speaker.

He speaks to the press club of New

York and his remarks at the recent dinner of the Aztec club give evidence of this. When nearing the age of three score it is rather a late day to doff a natural backwardness: but, then, Grant is a great man.

Saintly Matters in France.
An article on "Doctors in France" in the St. James's Gazette says:

"Ever since Molière ridiculed doctors Frenchmen have been ready to follow his example; but doctors are in more general request here than elsewhere, for the French are not assiduous cultivators of hygiene. Their well-off people fall short in this respect of the English. They are not so addicted to exercise; they take more stimulants in the form of black coffee, nips of absinthe, and liqueurs; and their dwellings in those tall six-story houses, where families live in small flats, redolent all day of kitchen fumes, are seldom healthy. The lower classes, again, are for the most part ill fed and overworked. They know no Sunday rest, and whether they be steady or dissipated they are equally prone to weaken their constitutions; for in the former case they live with excessive frugality, in order that they may save money, and in the latter case they drink adulterated wine and spirits of the cheapest and most pernicious sorts. Against these evils, rooted in the social system of France, and which produce an enormous amount of anemia, neurosis, and dyspepsia among the well-to-do, and a constant increase of drunkenness, insanity and serfdom among the poor, doctors have a difficult task in contending; but they have done wonders of late in coping with such evils as they can cure. Foul slums have been almost entirely swept away from large cities. In Paris the quarters occupied by the poor are as spacious and handsome as those where the rich live. In visiting the new streets built by the municipal council, the new schools, hospitals and asylums, one is struck by the care that has been bestowed upon ventilation and on the appliances for proper lighting, drainage and cleanliness. A great deal yet remains to be done in some of the old prisons, schools, asylums and houses of charity, where the inveterate fondness of the French for doing things in a higgardly way when they make no show tends to the perpetuation of dirt in holes and corners, overcrowding and disease; but on the whole the French, under the impulse of their medical rulers and legislators, are beginning to understand sanitary principles much better than they once did. There seems to be not much hope for them at present in the matter of tubbing; but if a bath in that be still a rarity, the number of public bath-houses is greatly on the increase."

Daudet and the Due de Morny.
P. M. Potter in the Critic.

The change in Daudet's life began with his introduction to the Due de Morny. Many stories are told of that first interview, and most of them are apocryphal. The poet is reported to have said that, as the son of a legitimist, he could hardly serve a Bonapartist. To which, according to one account, the duke replied: "Be whatever you will. The empress is more legitimist than Salvin, although he is ten times richer than Salvin, although he is ten times more money. His generosity borders on extravagance. His acts of charity could be counted by the thousands. In a single instance will be sufficient to illustrate this feature of his character." I shall never forget Shakespeare, whose great shadow has protected my experiments; but if I had to begin life anew I would become a singer. Ask any of my friends, and they will tell you what kind of a voice I have. Adrien Marx seems to have questioned some of these friends, and here is what he received: "It is true. We first ask Rossi to sing, to flatter his man; but this method unperceivedly lead him to recite some poetry or some passage from a favorite play. Should we begin by the latter, he would invariably object that he was tired, and could not be persuaded to yield."

Rossi is three times richer than Salvin, although he is ten times more money.

His generosity borders on extravagance. His acts of charity could be counted by the thousands. In a single instance will be sufficient to illustrate this feature of his character. As I was entering the port a soldier fell into the sea. Rossi jumped overboard, saved him, and devoted to his benefit the full receipts of his first representation, something like five thousand dollars.

Hardly a dramatic company visited his native city to which he did not apply to be taken in as a member. He finally succeeded in his endeavors. He found an engagement at eighty cents a week, and off he travelled with the company, unimpaired of all the comfort he was leaving behind. I shall not follow him in his tour of the smallest villages of Tuscany, often passing through every other day, and often sleeping on the troupe's wagon under the blue canopy of heaven. Rossi followed the path that nature had marked for him through all trials and hardships, with the undaunted energy of a man who is determined to attain his object. If his stomach demanded food and he had none to give it, he would silence it by repeating to himself the words that Gustavo Modena had addressed to him after witnessing one of his performances: "Thou wilt be the glory of the Italian stage." And he went on thinking of the banquets he would present himself with when the prophecy of the great reformer of Italian acting should be fulfilled.

Perhaps the most important epoch in Rossi's artistic career is marked by his visit to Paris in the year 1855 during the universal exhibition. He was then engaged as leading young man in the company that supported Madame Ristori. To win fame in roles secondary to the impersonations of the great tragedians seemed impossible. Yet Gautier, the elder Dumas, Paul de St. Victor—all the great French critics of the time were so captivated by the beauty of his acting that they called him a genius and placed him on the same pedestal with the already famous queen of the Italian stage.

I have mentioned Rossi's first journey to Paris as the most decisive moment in his artistic career. The comparisons that forced themselves upon his mind, thinking of the condition of the Italian theatre and beholding the glory of the French drama, caused him to turn his attention to the means by which the former might be elevated to the level of the latter. Again he earnestly took up Goldoni and Alferi, and with a powerful company undertook the difficult task of banishing from the boards of the Italian stage all the vile sensational melodramas that had invaded it and threatened to vitiate forever the taste of the Italian audiences. He readily perceived, however, that Goldoni and Alferi were insufficient to the purpose, and he thought of introducing Shakespeare upon the Italian stage. He had been acquainted with the works of Shakespeare from boyhood, and had been fascinated by his gigantic conception.

He only feared they might be too lofty and thought of the tumultuous and passionate people of his country. The experiment was, at all events, worth making, and he had to rejoice for having dared to make it. "Hamlet," "Othello," "King Lear," "Macbeth," etc., etc., became more popular in Italy than in any other European country outside of the British kingdom.

The life of Ernesto Rossi has been one of constant study. He is never idle. He seems indefatigable. He has an iron constitution. He can play seven nights in a week, spend all day and be fresh for another performance.

This appears the more marvelous if the emotions he experiences while he plays are considered. He identifies himself thoroughly with the character which he represents. One evening among friends, when asked to declaim Othello's great farewell, he arose, collected himself for an instant, and then began with the voice that has enraptured so many hearts the words:

"Oh, now forever
Farewell the tranquil mind! farewell content,
Farewell the plumed troop, and the big wars
That make ambition virtue! farewell!"

Leadville Herald.

Some time ago information reached this city of a terrible fight between a man and a bear in the vicinity of Turkey creek, in the Middle park. It was reported at the time that the man was found dead, but the report was afterward contradicted, and the contradiction was verified by his appearing upon our streets yesterday. His name is John Burbank, and on being interviewed by a Herald reporter, he made the following statement:

He says that he was out prospecting alone when he saw the bear lumbering up to where he was standing. He did not perceive the brute until it was within a few yards of him. Thunder struck for a moment; he did not know what to do. He had left his rifle at his hut and to run was impossible, as the bear could easily catch him. There flashed across his mind a story he had once heard of a hunter who was pursued by a wild animal and escaped by lying down flat upon his face and feigning death. Burbank immediately resolved to imitate the hunter's plan, and throwing himself upon his face, he lay perfectly still. He could hear the beating of his own heart as the bear drew near, and his agony can be imagined when the brute deliberately walked up and seized his arm in his vice-like jaws and commenced tearing the flesh from the bones. He shrieked aloud in his horrible agony, and rolling over seized the huge brute by the throat with both hands. He fought fiercely but was like a child in the grasp of his immense antagonist. At last he lost consciousness. When he recovered his senses the bear had left him, and summoning all his strength he crawled into the little settlement in which his cabin lay. He was torn and mangled in most terrible manner, his intestines protruding from a gaping wound in his abdomen and the flesh almost completely torn from one arm. Death seemed inevitable, and nothing but a strong constitution and indomitable pluck could have carried him through his terrible sufferings. As he is, he is crying that Providence never bore him such a load of suffering to reserve him for a worse fate.

He starts from home every morning, on the elevated road down to his office, he is away up in the fifth story of Broad and Wall street. He dictates letters to clerks, and shortly after noon, he retires to shane. He generally closes his eyes and routine with a drive. He retains his early appearance, and although 55 years is still capable of running a victory over long menu. However, he is never comfortable when called to preside over a meeting, though much of the difference, which marks his public life has been removed by travel.

Formerly a cold chill ran down his back when he was called on for a speech. His feelings more easy in public assemblages, he certainly has had enough experience, and has become a graceful and pleasant speaker.

He speaks to the press club of New

ERNESTO ROSSI.

Life of the Italian Actor Now in This Country.
Condensed from the N. Y. Post.

When Ernesto Rossi was first invited to display his histrionic talents outside of Italy in the sweet language of Dante, an intimate friend of his warned him of the disadvantage he would labor under by appearing before an audience that would not understand him. "Never mind," replied the artist; "it is indifferent to me whether the audience knows or does not know the Italian language. An actor who cannot make himself understood without the assistance of language is not an artist. His talent must have the same effect as music—the beasts themselves must not be deaf to its charms. My dream has always been to perform before an audience of savages. If I should see them applaud, then I would be sure that I have 'genius.' Rossi has not yet performed before an audience of cannibals, but his experiments before the many-tongued nations of Europe have fully confirmed the truth of his saying. A European reputation, however, no longer satisfies the ambition of the most gifted artists.

As Michelangelo believed he was as great an actor as a statesman and Ingres a better violinist than a painter, so does Rossi consider himself a baritonist in no way inferior to the comedian and tragedian. "I pursue the dramatic career," he says now and then, "because in the drama I have found fortune and glory. I shall never desert Shakespeare, whose great shadow has protected my experiments; but if I had to begin life anew I would become a singer. Ask any of my friends, and they will tell you what kind of a voice I have. Adrien Marx seems to have questioned some of these friends, and here is what he received:

"It is true. Rossi is three times richer than Salvin, although he is ten times more money. His generosity borders on extravagance. His acts of charity could be counted by the thousands. In a single instance will be sufficient to illustrate this feature of his character. As I was entering the port a soldier fell into the sea. Rossi jumped overboard, saved him, and devoted to his benefit the full receipts of his first representation, something like five thousand dollars.

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Hardly a dramatic company visited his native city to which he did not apply to be taken in as a member. He finally succeeded in his endeavors. He found an engagement at eighty cents a week, and off he travelled with the company, unimpaired of all the comfort he was leaving behind. I shall not follow him in his tour of the smallest villages of Tuscany, often passing through every other day, and often sleeping on the troupe's wagon under the blue canopy of heaven. Rossi followed the path that nature had marked for him through all trials and hardships, with the undaunted energy of a man who is determined to attain his object. If his stomach demanded food and he had none to give it, he would silence it by repeating to himself the words that Gustavo Modena had addressed to him after witnessing one of his performances: "Thou wilt be the glory of the Italian stage." And he went on thinking of the banquets he would present himself with when the prophecy of the great reformer of Italian acting should be fulfilled.

That was the change in Rossi's first representation. He was then engaged as leading young man in the company that supported Madame Ristori. To win fame in roles secondary to the impersonations of the great tragedians seemed impossible. Yet Gautier, the elder Dumas, Paul de St. Victor—all the great French critics of the time were so captivated by the beauty of his acting that they called him a genius and placed him on the same pedestal with the already famous queen of the Italian stage.

I have mentioned Rossi's first representation to Paris as the most decisive moment in his artistic career. The comparisons that forced themselves upon his mind, thinking of the condition of the Italian theatre and beholding the glory of the French drama, caused him to turn his attention to the means by which the former might be elevated to the level of the latter. Again he earnestly took up Goldoni and Alferi, and with a powerful company undertook the difficult task of banishing from the boards of the Italian stage all the vile sensational melodramas that had invaded it and threatened to vitiate forever the taste of the Italian audiences. He readily perceived, however, that Goldoni and Alferi were insufficient to the purpose, and he thought of introducing Shakespeare upon the Italian stage.

He only feared they might be too lofty and thought of the tumultuous and passionate people of his country. The experiment was, at all events, worth making, and he had to rejoice for having dared to make it. "Hamlet," "Othello," "King Lear," "Macbeth," etc., etc., became more popular in Italy than in any other European country outside of the British kingdom.

The life of Ernesto Rossi has been one of constant study. He is never idle. He seems indefatigable. He has an iron constitution. He can play seven nights in a week, spend all day and be fresh for another performance.

This appears the more marvelous if the emotions he experiences while he plays are considered. He identifies himself thoroughly with the character which he represents. One evening among friends, when asked to declaim Othello's great farewell, he arose, collected himself for an instant, and then began with the voice that has enraptured so many hearts the words:

"Oh, now forever
Farewell the tranquil mind! farewell content,
Farewell the plumed troop, and the big wars
That make ambition virtue! farewell!"

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BAYARD DEPOSED.

And David Davis Elected President

Of the Senate by the Republicans.

Arthur Desires the Session Prolonged

Until After the Yorktown Celebration.

BAYARD'S FORBIDDEN.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—Some democratic senators think Pendleton's action in withdrawing his motion to let the resolution electing Davis lie over, unwise. Had it been deferred until to-morrow Bayard would have had an opportunity to fill the vacancies in the committees. Under Edmunds' resolution adopted this morning, he could have made a democratic chairman of foreign relations, and could have given the democrats a majority on the finance, military and judiciary committees and still have been able to provide for new senators on the interior committees. Other senators say that Bayard would have been too delicate to take advantage of delay, knowing his tenure so brief. No more caucuses are called, and the senators all agree that the session will end in a few days.

THE REPUBLICANS' BURDEN.

The democrats have not had any intention of contending the committee with Davis. The republicans can take the entire organization of the senate and some are in favor of electing republicans to fill all offices. One source of trouble is the unwillingness of Davis to vote for either Gorham or Riddleberger, the republican nominees for secretary and sergeant-at-arms. Davis has said in the last several days that he would not vote for these men. The republicans don't know how to get rid of Gorham and Riddleberger. If they could do so and select candidates acceptable to Davis it is believed he would vote for the entire republican organization.

THE DEMOCRATS DISAPPOINTED.

There is apparently disappointment among the democratic senators at Senator Davis' election. They generally believed up to the last moment that he would not accept. Some criticised him pretty severely saying he has virtually abandoned his much boasted independent position. A democratic senator who generally reflects his party sentiment accurately says that Judge Davis' ambition was tempted by the possibility of reaching the presidential chair and that it overcame his usually good judgment.

THE SENATE AMUSED.

There was something in the election of Davis which much amused the senate. When Harris in the chair appointed Bayard just deposed after so short an incumbency, to escort Davis to the chair, a smile that had played over the senate broke into a moderate laugh. Davis joined in the laugh and was escorted to the chair in apparent good humor. After Davis returned thanks, Edmunds offered a motion thanking Bayard for the impartiality displayed by him as president. This seemed to strike the senate as a satire and more laughter ensued. Edmunds saw that he had been misconstrued, and rebuked the senators and said he offered the motion in all sincerity, and Mr. Bayard was entitled to thanks because he had occupied the chair at a time when partisan or partial rulings could have been made, and would have worked injustice. He insisted that Bayard had been fair in all things and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE PRESIDENT'S WISHES.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—President Arthur has determined that he will not send nominations for the cabinet until after the Yorktown celebration. He said to senators this afternoon that he would be gratified if the senate would not take any early step towards adjournment. He added that of course he would have to go to Yorktown himself, and would be pleased to have all the senate go. When asked further as to his wishes, he suggested that the senate take a recess of several days to attend the centennial, and do honor to the French and German visitors. He added that he would not detain the senate many days after the return.

As the original programme of the government's participation in the centennial and honors to the foreign visitors were contemplated by the cabinet and were partially arranged by them, the president wants to carry it out, and therefore he wants the cabinet together until after the centennial. He will make cabinet and continental nominations, however immediately after the centennial, but the senate will not adjourn sine die until after the 25th.

THE STAR ROUTE CASE.

In the criminal court to-day Judge Cox announced that to-morrow morning's session would be taken up with the argument of Ingersoll, counsel for General Brady, on a motion to quash the information recently filed by the attorneys of the government against General Brady and others. Ingersoll desires to save the city after he has spoken. The hearing will be continued, said the judge, until next week, when Bills, Brewster and others representing the government can be present.

DEPARTMENTS CLOSED.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—President Arthur ordered all departments closed to-morrow at 12 o'clock, so that employés may have an opportunity to participate in the reception of the French visitors.

THE THREE AND ONE-HALF BONDS.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—If the amount of \$1,000,000 received for payment does not reach two millions by the hour of closing the de-

partment on Monday bonds sufficient to make up the deficiency will be accepted for redemption on an order of subsequent receipt.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Secretary Windom, Assistant Secretary Upson and chiefs of the bureau in the treasury department, called upon President Arthur yesterday.

Samuel C. Bruce was yesterday appointed internal revenue storekeeper for the first district of California.

THE SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—Immediately after the reading of the journal a number of nominations were received from the president, including among others Hannibal Hamlin, minister to Spain; Walker Blaine, third assistant secretary of state; Mark S. Brewer, consul general to Berlin; Alexander Jourdan, of Pennsylvania, to be consul at Algiers; Edmund Johnson, of New Jersey, to Picton; Arthur H. Harrison, of New Jersey, to Santander; Winfield Scott Bird, of Alabama, to Leguana; Robert T. Holley, of Vermont, to Barbados; James W. Silver, of Indiana, to Cape Town; Henry S. Lasar, of Missouri, to Port Stanley; D. S. Alexander, of Indiana, fifth auditor of the treasury; Benj. P. Davis, of Massachusetts, deputy fourth auditor of the treasury; Jacob H. Ela, of New Hampshire, auditor of the treasury of the post-office department; Robert F. Crowell, of Minnesota, deputy auditor of the treasury of the post-office department; Henry A. Kennedy, of Maine, collector of customs at Waldo, Maine; Thomas M. Broadwater, of Mississippi, collector of customs at Vicksburg; Wm. G. Morris, of California, collector of customs at Alaska; Howard M. Kutchin, Wisconsin, collector of internal revenue for the third district of Wisconsin.

Logan offered a resolution to elect David Davis president of the senate, which went over until to-morrow under the rules. Davis was in his seat and made no motion to object. It is now definitely known that he will accept and that his election will be accomplished by his omission to vote. The republicans had assurance of his acceptance before nominating him.

Lamar offered a resolution requesting the party to advise the senate whether any action had been taken by the government since the last session of the senate towards protecting the rights and interests of the United States in the project of the inter-oceanic canal. Tabled for future action.

Edmunds called up his resolution continuing the standing committee as constituted in the last session.

Edmunds offered an amendment providing that only the following committees shall be continued: Foreign relations, finance, commerce, military affairs, judiciary, post offices and roads, and public lands, pensions and Indian affairs. He contended that the committees named, were the only ones that would benefit the parties concerned.

DUBLIN, October 13.—Parnell was arrested this morning at Kings Bridge railway station on his way to attend the Kildare convention. It is not yet ascertained with what offense he is charged.

Parnell was arrested on two warrants signed by Forster, chief secretary for Ireland, charging him with inciting the people, intimidating others from paying their just rent and with intimidating the tenants from taking benefit from the land act. Parnell was taken to Kildare jail.

DUBLIN, October 13.—The condition of things at noon shows an awful wave of indignation which gathers force as the moments fly and there is no telling when it may break out or what may be the consequences. The land league executive at this moment is sitting with John Dillon in the chair. The worst is being prepared for. It is rumored that the government will take military possession of the land league headquarters and proceed to the utmost extremity of brute force to repress the organization. Calm but deliberate and decisive action may be looked for from the men at the lead. If the men in America stand firmly by us there need be no demonstration, as no one knew of the arrest before the parties concerned.

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The News-Democrat complains that the mills are not properly managed.

At a late hour no report from the Ohio elections was received. It is expected that the Western Union will be able, however, to get us news ahead of the mail.

The Democrat-News of Gunnison is a democratic paper which is conducting a very able canvas in behalf of its candidates. It is doing this without the use of slander and abuse.

We publish on this page an editorial review of President Garfield's case from the *Medical News*. As this is the highest medical authority in the country, it will be read with interest.

Mr. Tilden still poses before the country. In a letter written October 3d, he speaks of his reform labors and his sacrifices for the public weal. His cant grows with his increasing years.

The Leadville Herald thinks Mr. Conkling "can be great if he will, but by continually pressing himself forward upon an unwilling party he only exhibits the weaknesses common to humanity." The Herald occasionally sees things as they are.

There never was so much building going on in the state as now. Our hardware merchants find it impossible to get a sufficient quantity of nails to meet the demand. Yesterday it was found impossible to buy in the state any quantity of tenpenny nails.

The Denver Republican published an interesting statement showing that there are \$7,939,571.20 on deposit in Denver banks. This suggests the question why was not this assessed, especially as the loans and discounts of these banks were only half the deposits.

Murat Halstead has excited considerable envy among stalwart editors because he was the first to have a confidential interview with President Arthur. These papers don't realize as yet that President Arthur is not at the head of a faction of a party but the country.

The statement of the Western National Bank of South Pueblo, for October first shows the remarkable prosperity of that city. This bank began business August 15. As a result of this six weeks' business, the statement of October first showed deposits amounting to \$193,000.

On Sunday last Mr. Rothacker in the Tribune began a series of articles on eminent journalists. The first article was on Henry Watterson and was as brilliant as its subject. Mr. Rothacker is by far the most brilliant writer on the press of Colorado, and shows his ability to better advantage in articles like the above than in the daily routine of editorial work. These articles will be a feature of the Sunday Tribune. Others are to follow on Charles A. Dana, Whitelaw Reid, Murat Halstead and others. Such articles will give Mr. Rothacker a high reputation in the east as well as in Colorado.

It is a settled fact that Secretary Windom will go back to the senate. Senator Edgeton who was appointed as Windom's successor is an old and faithful friend of Windom. He notified Windom immediately after the shooting of Garfield that he should resign and that he (Windom) should go back to the senate, as he could best serve his state. Windom asked that the matter rest for a while. After Garfield's death Edgeton renewed his proposition and it was favorably received. Mr. Windom may remain in the cabinet until December, but will probably then return to the senate by appointment of the governor and on the meeting of the legislature will be regularly elected.

After all the predictions that the friends of Mr. Conkling proposed to bully the republican convention of New York city, the convention went through its business without a hitch or more than the ordinary exhibition of factional prejudice. This is the usual value of political predictions based upon factional rancor. —*Leadville Herald*.

The predictions were not verified because Mr. Conkling's friends were in the minority. There is no question about what they would have done had they been in the majority. The conventions since 1871 all show that Mr. Conkling has never failed to use any power he possessed. We don't see how it is any virtue that Mr. Conkling's friends did not exercise power which they did not possess.

The remarkable letter of Mr. Blaine to Mr. Garfield, accepting the position of secretary of state, has attracted very general attention.

It has raised Mr. Blaine still higher in the estimation of the masses, because of the generous and unselfish loyalty to Mr. Garfield. There has been considerable speculation as to the manner in which it became public. The Philadelphia Press, which made the letter public, gives the following explanation:

"In January last a gentleman of some political prominence in the western part of this state visited Mr. Blaine, and was discussing with the president-elect the probable composition of his cabinet. The only member then definitely settled upon was Blaine for secretary of state. The president-elect gave to the gentleman a copy of Blaine's letter accepting the tender of the state department, which he had previously read to him. The gentleman to whom the copy was given thinks he violated an confidence in permitting its publication."

The efforts to cry down Mr. Blaine by stalwart organs will hardly be successful. The fact remains that Mr. Blaine, more than any other republican leader, has the confidence and love of the republican party. General Grant, unwise, has joined in the crusade against Mr. Blaine. The following statement of the result of the first ballot in the Chicago convention of the states, which elected republican electors in November, shows the relative standing of the candidates:

Blaine..... 100
Grant..... 45
Shaw..... 32
Edwards..... 28
Washburn..... 20
Windom..... 10

Total..... 428

This shows that Mr. Blaine has an eminent degree of confidence of his party. His strength was largely in republican states who had talked with him concerning the duties of life. It is not unlikely that one of the great reasons why Doctor Holland has been so successful is that he wrote as he felt, and that the public recognized the fact. His novels,

THE ELECTION.

The result of the election in Ohio is now known. Governor Foster is re-elected by a reduced majority and a republican legislature is elected. This result is highly satisfactory as this is the off year in which the republicans are usually defeated. The election for governor always occurs on the uneven years. The elections have gone half of the time republican and half of the time democratic. This was the democratic turn. The republicans have usually carried the elections for the year before the presidential contest as in 1871, 1875 and 1879. In the two latter years the contest was extremely close but the republicans won. The election the year following the presidential election has usually been dull and the democrats have won as in 1873 when Allen was elected, and 1877 when Bishop was elected. This was therefore their turn. The fact that the republicans have carried Ohio this year places it in the list of surely republican states. The republican party has now carried Ohio for four successive years, and has been defeated only once in seven years. This is the best seven years' record the republican party has had in Ohio. The chances for the election of the democratic candidate were unusually good, as the republicans had not only to contend with indifference, but with the prohibition and liquor interests. The election of the legislature has no special significance as no United States senator will be elected by it. The next vacancy will be that of Senator Pendleton, which will occur March 4, 1885. In 1883 the legislature will be elected which elects his successor. The only advantage the democracy would have by carrying the legislature would be the opportunity to re-district the state so that more democratic representatives could be elected to congress. This was done in 1877-78, so that the republicans, though carrying the state, had only eight of the twelve representatives. This cannot be done this year.

The results in Iowa are always monotonous. In 1878 the greenbackers elected two candidates to congress, but this is the only reverse the party has had in years. The republicans seem to have done better than usual. Gains were made in the legislature and the republicans have 50,000 majority. This is a greater majority than the party has had since 1870. The elections therefore indicate the republicans are not only holding their own but gaining.

JOSIAH GILBERT HOLLAND.

Doctor Holland, as he was generally known, died suddenly in New York yesterday. The announcement will be received with regret by the literary world, of which he was for so long a conspicuous member, and with sincere sorrow by those who were personally acquainted with him.

Doctor Holland was essentially and purely a literary man. At the beginning of his life he was tempted to follow a professional life, but after three years of medical practice he entered upon a literary career, and to the day of his death continued his literary and editorial duties. We publish elsewhere a brief history of his life, and mention a few of the very many works of which he was the author. These novels, histories, and poems show him to have been a versatile writer, and the fact that from his literary labors he acquired an independent fortune, proves him to have been a popular author as well. There was that about his writings, and especially his poems which caught the popular fancy and gained for the author a wide popularity. There has always been a demand for his works, and whatever fault may be found with his literary style, and however much the subject matter may be criticized Dr. Holland will still be remembered as one who wrote successfully and who had at the time of his death more admirers and more followers than many another writer who produced works far superior to his both in literary style and intrinsic worth. It has often been considered remarkable that Doctor Holland should enjoy such universal popularity when there was so much in his writings to criticize, but it was because he was possessed of an rare power of that rare power he possessed. We don't see how it is any virtue that Mr. Conkling's friends did not exercise power which they did not possess.

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For the past ten years Dr. Holland has been the editor of *Scribner's Magazine*. In this field he has been popular and successful, and has with the aid of his liberal partner and collaborator, Roswell Smith, brought the magazine prominently forward and has given it a place in the literary and artistic world which it could not have reached had there not been in its editor some literary force and ability. He was a brave, honest officer. If there is any failure to elect the entire republican ticket in Lake this fall, we trust that Mr. Becker will get in.

The term of Senator Bayard was short, lasting only three days. The election of David Davis will be considered a republican victory, though Mr. Davis acted with the democracy last spring. The change is of no practical help to the republican party and no injury to the democratic party. It is barely possible that it will identify Mr. Davis more closely with the republican party. The election of Mr. Davis was a cut trick, but not a great one.

The only unfortunate thing about the arrest of Parnell is that it is likely to make a martyr of a scheming politician. It has raised him in the estimate of the Irish people who should despise him.

And this was true. In private life Doctor Holland was what he wanted others to be, temperate, honest, manly and lovable. Who ever has stood in his presence, and has conversed with him could not help being impressed with the fact that he was a good man. This may be considered praise enough; but he was not simply good himself, he helped others to be so too. He advised the young, and encouraged them, and many an aspirant for literary fame has gone from Doctor Holland's office convinced that there was no fault in the nature of the successful man who had talked with him concerning the duties of life. It is not unlikely that one of the great reasons why Doctor Holland has been so successful is that he wrote as he felt, and that the public recognized the fact. His novels,

perhaps, may be criticized as having too much of almost impossible goodness in their heroes and heroines, but the writer was earnest in desiring a higher standard of morality in society, and may be excused for painting his characters too strongly, when it is remembered that he himself lived up to his high ideals. His words will be missed and so will his example.

Matthew Vassar, who died recently, bequeathed \$80,000 to Vassar college with two professorships, with the condition that the chairs must be occupied by male instructors. May Wright Sewell, of Indianapolis, Indiana, grows very indignant, and calls the bequest an \$80,000 sneer. She thinks that it should be declined, as it is a reflection on the intellectual capacity of woman. She calls on the women of America to give \$80,000 to take the place of this bequest. This is simply silly. It would be much better to use the second \$80,000 for two more professorships, and add the proviso that they must be filled only by women. This will not be regarded by men as an \$80,000 sneer, and will increase the efficiency of a college for the education of women. It is a bad policy to affix conditions to bequests, as it undermines the institution it is intended to help, but it is still worse policy to reject the gifts. We presume Miss or Mrs. Sewell will admit that men can be found who will fill these chairs as well as women, and if so the efficiency of this institution is not impaired by the provision, which should be the real question to consider. As to the sneer, it is unfortunate that so many women should go around with chips on their shoulders asking for an insult. A provision of the charter of Brown university is that its president shall be a Baptist minister. This does not imply that an Episcopal minister, or a man not a minister, may not fill the position as well. It is simply the idea of the founder. The Congregationalists, Episcopalians and Quakers, who attend that college in large numbers, do not feel insulted. There is also no reason for a woman to be insulted by this condition of Matthew Vassar's bequest. Such appeals as Miss or Mrs. Sewell's bring into disrepute the whole subject of women's suffrage and reforms of various kinds.

The expulsion of Dr. Thomas from the Methodist ministry is exciting a good deal of comment. It is thought to indicate bigotry, narrowness, etc. But this is a mistake. The church does not affirm that Dr. Thomas is not a Christian, but simply that he should not be minister in the church if he did not preach its doctrines. This is only reasonable. Unless the church did this, it should give up its creed. It would stultify itself, if it were to send out a teacher commissioned as an ordained representative of its church organization who should teach contrary to its creed. Dr. Thomas, when he found his belief contrary to that of his church, should have settled the matter at once by withdrawing from the organization and uniting with another more in sympathy with his views. This would have prevented all schism and is the dignified course for any man to take. It is not likely that the republican party would send out democratic stump speakers in a campaign, and there is no more reason in a church sending out teachers who preach doctrines contrary to its creed.

Mr. Gladstone pointed out that the whole American export of manufactured goods to Asia, Africa and Australia amounted to £4,750,000 worth, while the English exports to those countries amounted to £27,000,000. (Cheers.) The trade of France and America together did not beat the English. Although both enjoyed protection, England beat them in all neutral markets. Mr. Gladstone said: "So long as America adheres to protection our commercial supremacy will be secure." —Mr. Gladstone's speech at Leeds.

The last sentence expresses the general sentiment of the wiser English statesmen.

They know England is stronger commercially because the United States has a protective tariff. It is true that a free trade tariff would give a larger market for English manufactures in this country. But it would make America a competitor for trade in the neutral countries in Asia and South America, and thus injure British commerce more than it would benefit it. Nothing but the wall protection has built prevents us from obtaining a large extent the trade of Asia and South America which naturally belongs to us, but which England possesses.

Peter Becker obtained the democratic nomination for sheriff of Lake county on Tuesday. This news will be received with pleasure by his friends here. Mr. Becker was twice elected sheriff of this county as a democrat, though the county was republican, which shows the esteem in which he was held here. He was a brave, honest officer. If there is any failure to elect the entire republican ticket in Lake this fall, we trust that Mr. Becker will get in.

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It is said that Queen Victoria's mists, of honor average fifty years of age.

Senator Davis will give weight to the proceedings in the senate.

Senator Edmunds brought us through all right.

IRELAND'S FUTURE.

The dispatches from Ireland this morning are such as to warrant the belief that grave troubles are in store for that country. Parnell has been arrested on the general charge of creating disturbances and has been taken to jail. His arrest is an indirect, and indeed is almost a direct blow at the land league of which he is the head. The government must have intended to take decisive action against the league, and has probably all the necessary plans laid to deal with it severely, or it would not have made the arrest. It must have known that by laying violent hands on so important a person as Parnell much excitement would be caused throughout Ireland, and that it would be necessary to meet the outbreak with severe and prompt measures.

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The Irish question has now taken a new phase. It is one which must be dealt with without gloves. Debates in parliament concerning it are at an standstill, and it must be solved in other ways. Those who imagined that the passage of the land act would settle it, and who looked to that measure as something which would work radical changes in Irish

settlement will be disappointed. The land lawyers have been swayed in the belief that the indirect means of stirring up social disorders and the English government finds itself in a position where it must act quickly and decisively. The country is ripe for open revolution and the long half-expressed desire for change and for home government for Ireland are likely at this time to find free expression in desperate and determined acts.

The feeling among the majority of people in Ireland is in favor of having all bonds severed which connect their country with England. The agitators, either for unselfish love for Ireland or to gratify personal ambition, have done all in their power to keep this desire alive, and have by their words sought to fan it into light whenever it was in danger of dying out. Parnell and his followers have spoken on every opportunity which presented itself concerning the wrongs which they believe, or pretend to believe are suffered by their countrymen. They have been satisfied with nothing that did not look to independence, and have so worked upon public opinions and individual passions that the people will be very ready to believe that in the arrest of Parnell the English government has only given one more indication that it proposes to continue its hold upon Ireland and its policy of getting even.

In view of what has already happened, the belief will be strengthened that Ireland will not rest until she gains her much-desired independence. So far all relief measures have had a temporary effect. The land act was the most generous relief that England had ever given. It corrected many abuses, and by restricting the powers of the landlord and by giving the tenants many privileges never enjoyed before was an act which the Irish might well have received with satisfaction. Under it they might have enjoyed a fair degree if not a great degree of prosperity. It was indeed so liberal that many would have gladly enjoyed its provisions, had the agitators ceased their revolutionary and disturbing speeches. But these men want much more than they have yet received. They know that even this relief would not have been granted, had they not agitated the question of Ireland's needs.

The liberal of Gladstone only encouraged them to demand more from him. They continued their complaints, and led their followers to believe that disorders, agitation and defiance would secure for them national independence. Just so long as the people believe there is this possibility, just so long will they overlook all relief measures, and be satisfied with nothing short of what they ask for.

We do not mean to say that wise legislation cannot reconcile Ireland to remaining part of the British empire. The experiment has not been really tried. Such fragmentary remedies for wrongs, as have been given by parliament, have been wrong from the English people by agitation and not granted from a sense of justice. Only such relief has been given as would quiet agitation. The last land act was generous, but the Irish people was not in a condition to receive it properly. It was just, but not just enough to wipe out five centuries of wrong; it was friendly, but not friendly enough to destroy the prejudices of fifteen generations. The English people have been tardy in doing justice to Ireland, and the Irish people will be tardy in accepting justice. The two people are in such a condition now, that friendly acts do not pass for their full value. The fault is England's in the beginning because real cause has been given for Irish prejudice and no proper effort made to remove Irish ignorance. This does not justify any of the recent foolish acts of the Irish people under the lead of demagogues. It only explains how a naturally brave and generous people has been made the tool of unscrupulous demagogues.

Wiser statesmanship may prevent these periodic revolutions and may eventually bind Ireland as closely to the English people as the Scotch are. But there must be some assimilation. Many things must be taken into account in bringing this about. The Irish people have a different religion. They are poor and ignorant. They do not travel and are as far from England as though living in America. The civilizing agents that have been actively working on the social and political condition of England have been almost foreign to Ireland. For these reasons there are few points of sympathy between the two people and they have been drifting from each other. Something should be done to assimilate the ideas, hopes, and life of the two people. England can no more maintain her hold on the Irish people by simple force of arms, than Turkey can on the Slavs and Greeks. The Irish must feel that they are a part of the great British empire and not a subjugated province under it. If there shall be some attempt to settle this Irish question in this way, then we may expect to see Irish prejudice fade away, her ideas of independence given up, and her national life and patriotism merged into that of the British empire.

The only unfortunate thing about the arrest of Parnell is that it is likely to make a martyr of a scheming politician. It has raised him in the estimate of the Irish people who should

The Pueblos are confident Denver will be beaten.

Only four more weeks to work. We must be earnest.

Denver's emissaries are now going into all parts of the state.

Denver is using the financial argument quite largely now.

Star Route thieves are feeling desperate. Dorsey thinks Arthur ungrateful.

The election for the state capital takes place three weeks from to-day.

The Leadville mines show an output valued at \$1,000,000 for September.

The Leadville Herald says it is devoted to the party. This is inside information.

The Denver papers are waking up to the importance of working for the capital.

The Leadville Democrat thinks John Evans' Denver friends of the press should have spoken before.

Write to your friends in different parts of the state and stir them up on the capital question.

The movement to remove Collector Roberts is not as strong as it was before the New York convention.

A democratic convention was held at Leadville on Friday, and Captain Ed C. Sandall was nominated for sheriff.

Mr. Conkling it is said will keep out of politics until 1885 when he will endeavor to return to the senate.

Senator Conkling must think as little of appealing to the people, as he did last summer of appealing to legislatures.

The Crested Butte Republican is a newspaper published at Crested Butte where many of our citizens have property interests.

Since August 1st there has been a decrease in the treasury of \$9,940,000 in silver dollars. This is a good sign and will keep our mints open.

The Herald of Leadville thinks Routt is a great statesman and the Tribune says he has gone east to get his hair cut. When will these two papers agree?

The News should produce the charge of Senator Hill's disloyalty to Routt over Judge Belford's name. Neither Senator Hill nor his friends will deny such unauthorized statements.

Secretary Blaine's letter to Garfield was a remarkable document in so far as it referred to his future political career. Why it should have been published at this time, it is difficult to understand.

Bayard's election as president was a foregone conclusion. The democrats did nothing that they did not have a right to do. Senator Edmunds had, however, a good deal of fun with his parliamentary sparring.

Metropolitan towns like Omaha have been indifferent about losing the state capital when a question like the one we vote on this fall has been submitted. But Denver fights for the capital as earnestly as her country cousins.

Ex-Governor Evans has his ups and downs in life like other people. Just now he is having his ups. The university of Denver and Colorado, seminary has just adopted whitewashing resolutions.

The argument about extra expense is bushy and worthless. We will have an election next year for state officers anyway, and it will cost little or nothing more to have an election at the same time on the capital question.

Secretary Hunt will have as good a chance of remaining in the cabinet as any other member. His relations with President Arthur have been intimate for years. The president's late wife was a southern lady and an old friend of Mrs. Hunt.

The articles in the News call for a statement from Judge Belford and not from Senator Hill. If the rumors are untrue, Judge Belford ought to be man enough to say so. Judge Delford ought once in a while to do the manly thing.

The Mountain Mail thinks there is danger of frauds in Denver this fall. The registration last year was fraudulent, it being twice the number of the votes cast afterwards. If Denver casts over 8,000 votes there will be room for investigation.

The anxious concern about the expense to the state of another election is pathetic. We will suggest that if Denver will make an honest assessment for two years, it will so increase the state revenue as to completely meet this extra expense.

Senator Jones gravely informed a reporter last Saturday that the stalwarts would control the New York convention and feared the half breeds would bolt. The result must have surprised him. If the undercurrent against Conkling was not appreciated then, it must be now.

Major Henry Ward's return to journalism, as the editor of the Leadville Chronicle, is hailed with pleasure by the state press. We more often differ than agree with Mr. Ward, but always respect his sincerity. As a journalist he always advocates his convictions. This is as much praise as can be given to any man.

One of the remarkable things in journalism this fall is that the Herald has not made a blunder in the Belford-Routt insinuations which the News is throwing out. Heretofore this year, notably in the Hamill and Peck affairs, the Herald has shown a genius for doing or wrong and hurling its friends. If his departure indicates that the Herald is knowing when we shall fall it with delight, he has been so monotonously wrong heretofore.

PLAIN TALK.

Most papers in the state are treating the joke of Routt's candidacy for the postmaster-general very seriously. The puffs given him are simply disgusting. Why not be honest about it? We presume there is hardly a man in the state press that has not taken Routt's measure. He is a bluff, good natured fellow, generous to his friends and personally honest. But he is no more fitted to manage the affairs of a great department than twenty thousand other men in this state. He has demonstrated that he has held in the state. It was well known that K. G. Cooper furnished the brains for the Grant campaign in May, 1880, and all Routt did was to put up the money. In the presidential campaign of 1880, when he was chairman of the state committee he really did no work himself. "See George" was the by word around the state committee rooms. He left the executive part of all his business to others. We presume, at least, no writer on the Denver press will privately affirm ex-Governor Routt has any fitness for the high position of postmaster general except his personal integrity.

There is no department in the government which requires greater business ability and shrewdness than that of postmaster general. It requires a knowledge of cost of transportation, familiarity with the details of the management of mails, and sharpness in detecting fraudulent contracts. The office is now filled by a man of extraordinary business and executive ability. It requires now more than a man to make appointments and to sign commissions. He must be familiar with the business of every sub-department and make his impress upon them. Mr. Keys and Mr. Maynard, the postmaster-generals under Hayes, were honest men, but their lieutenants went right under their noses simply because they were not enough of business men and familiar enough with the work of their subordinates to detect them. It is perfectly evident that Mr. Routt could no more fill Mr. James' place than he could preside over a college faculty.

Had Governor Routt been appointed last spring to the office, does any one suppose the Star route frauds would have been discovered? In fact he would have been more likely to have been an unconscious tool. It was more than a mere rumor that the notorious Clinton Wheeler, of New York, would have been appointed second assistant postmaster general had Routt received the cabinet vacancy. And Wheeler was Dorsey's man who would have prevented any revelation of Star route frauds. This is not meant to reflect at all on the character of Governor Routt. We think that like Keys and Maynard his personal integrity is above reproach. But he is not shrewd enough to detect the frauds. He will really know nothing about the business of his department and will leave his own work to subordinates. Such an appointment would be a misfortune to our postal service. If Colorado really desires this place, let her put forward men of good business ability who will at least be useful. W. N. Byers, K. G. Cooper, J. S. Brown or other leading business men in the state would be far superior. The office pre-eminently needs a business man, and Colorado should urge no other. The puffing now being done is simply vulgar, insincere and disgusting.

The democrats have wisely nominated Senator Bayard for president pro tempore of the senate. He will not make a good presiding officer as he is deaf and not familiar with parliamentary rules. But his nomination will be satisfactory to the country because of the possibilities of the future. If a democrat is to be president, Senator Bayard will be preferred to all others. He has been in the senate now twelve years and his term will not expire until 1887. He is now in the prime of life, 58 years of age. He will undoubtedly be elected as the election will take place before the new senators are sworn in. The democrats will have a majority of two if Mahone votes with the republicans, if the report continues true that five democrats and four republicans are absent.

The fact that we have mentioned above that all European nations are occupied with their internal affairs argues well for the continuance of the general peace in Europe. All wars have been caused by some one nation intermeddling with the affairs of some other nation. The last three European wars were caused in this way. Prussia, France, and Russia all caused the wars of 1866, 1870 and 1877 by not attending to their own business. Had each of these countries been occupied with internal affairs in the above years, there would have been no wars. The jealousies of European countries are now few. More than at any time during the present century, the map looks well, with the boundaries in the proper place, and this argues peace.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean has an editorial under the head "Smoke Them Out" in which the president is called upon to continue the crusade inaugurated by the late president and James against the Star route frauds. The Inter-Ocean says:

The people want all these matters probed to the bottom, hit where they may. It is too late for considerations of party or friendship to stand between the guilty and Justice. Let the country know now who the rascals are, and where they belong. Let it find out whether they are swine. The democrats will have a majority of two if Mahone votes with the republicans, if the report continues true that five democrats and four republicans are absent.

The caucus yesterday for the nomination of President Arthur will continue the prosecutions. Not only is it almost impossible for him to do otherwise in the face of what has been told, but there is every reason to believe that he will favor honest management in all departments. The people may rest assured that the Star route swindlers will be punished and that the whole facts of the case will be brought to light.

The plea of insanity so often made in the defense of murderers is a travesty upon justice. Some years ago Mr. Garfield wrote a letter to Judge Paine on the subject which should be read by Guitreau's counsel. It was as follows:

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

There is so little happening in Europe at the present time that we are very much inclined to believe that there is nothing underhand going on. There is peace now, and the hopeful are ready to believe that this state of affairs is going to last. There is so little that can be commented upon and there are so few facts to speak of that a prophecy regarding the future of Europe may be at any moment proven false and wide of the mark.

Let us look at the political condition of Europe. In England there is peace with foreign powers. The Afghanistan, the Boer and Ashante campaigns are over. The only excitement is occasioned by Irish agitators, and they will not do much until the land act has a longer trial. In Germany there is peace. The socialists create some disturbance at odd intervals, but there are no great questions under discussion. In Russia there are no wars with outside powers, and the nihilists are for the moment inactive, except in threats. In all other countries there is nothing to comment upon except in France. And in the latter what is there? Why simply that the government is overthrowing the facts of the English in Afghanistan and Tunis are seizing the country in the name of a ruler who has no power, and are treating all resistance as rebellion, and shooting the natives with as much freedom as General Roberts shot the Afghans.

There is no department in the government which requires greater business ability and shrewdness than that of postmaster general. It requires a knowledge of cost of transportation, familiarity with the details of the management of mails, and sharpness in detecting fraudulent contracts. The office is now filled by a man of extraordinary business and executive ability. It requires now more than a man to make appointments and to sign commissions. He must be familiar with the business of every sub-department and make his impress upon them. Mr. Keys and Mr. Maynard, the postmaster-generals under Hayes, were honest men, but their subordinates went right under their noses simply because they were not enough of business men and familiar enough with the work of their subordinates to detect them. It is perfectly evident that Mr. Routt could no more fill Mr. James' place than he could preside over a college faculty.

Had Governor Routt been appointed last spring to the office, does any one suppose the Star route frauds would have been discovered? In fact he would have been more likely to have been an unconscious tool. It was more than a mere rumor that the notorious Clinton Wheeler, of New York, would have been appointed second assistant postmaster general had Routt received the cabinet vacancy. And Wheeler was Dorsey's man who would have prevented any revelation of Star route frauds. This is not meant to reflect at all on the character of Governor Routt. We think that like Keys and Maynard his personal integrity is above reproach. But he is not shrewd enough to detect the frauds. He will really know nothing about the business of his department and will leave his own work to subordinates. Such an appointment would be a misfortune to our postal service. If Colorado really desires this place, let her put forward men of good business ability who will at least be useful. W. N. Byers, K. G. Cooper, J. S. Brown or other leading business men in the state would be far superior. The office pre-eminently needs a business man, and Colorado should urge no other. The puffing now being done is simply vulgar, insincere and disgusting.

The fact that we have mentioned above that all European nations are occupied with their internal affairs argues well for the continuance of the general peace in Europe. All wars have been caused by some one nation intermeddling with the affairs of some other nation. The last three European wars were caused in this way. Prussia, France, and Russia all caused the wars of 1866, 1870 and 1877 by not attending to their own business. Had each of these countries been occupied with internal affairs in the above years, there would have been no wars. The jealousies of European countries are now few. More than at any time during the present century, the map looks well, with the boundaries in the proper place, and this argues peace.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean has an editorial under the head "Smoke Them Out" in which the president is called upon to continue the crusade inaugurated by the late president and James against the Star route frauds. The Inter-Ocean says:

The people want all these matters probed to the bottom, hit where they may. It is too late for considerations of party or friendship to stand between the guilty and Justice. Let the country know now who the rascals are, and where they belong. Let it find out whether they are swine. The democrats will have a majority of two if Mahone votes with the republicans, if the report continues true that five democrats and four republicans are absent.

The caucus yesterday for the nomination of President Arthur will continue the prosecutions. Not only is it almost impossible for him to do otherwise in the face of what has been told, but there is every reason to believe that he will favor honest management in all departments. The people may rest assured that the Star route swindlers will be punished and that the whole facts of the case will be brought to light.

The plea of insanity so often made in the defense of murderers is a travesty upon justice. Some years ago Mr. Garfield wrote a letter to Judge Paine on the subject which should be read by Guitreau's counsel. It was as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6, 1871.

Dear Judge.

Allow me to congratulate you on your splendid charge to the jury at the close of the Galatine case. The whole country owes you a debt of gratitude for brushing away the wicked absurdity which has lately been palmed off on the country as law on the subject of insanity. If the thing had gone to a farther off a man would need to incur immaturity to murder would be to tear his hair and rave a little and then kill his man. I hope you will print your opinions in pamphlet form and send it broadcast to the judges in the land. Very truly yours,

J. A. GARFIELD.

Capital Denver Arguments.

Leadville Chronicle.

We copied the other day an article from the Denver Republican, in which Denver's claims to its beauty and its architectural magnificence. We now note an article in the Denver Times, in which the claims of Denver are set forth, but not with that particularity enough to make it easy to reply. The Times states that Denver has been built up by the mines. From this it would seem reasonable to infer that Denver owes something to the mines. But the Times infers that it is the mines which owe something to Denver. In its own language: "Whatever cripes Denver must necessarily be detrimental to all other parts of the state." Or, to put it more plainly, if the capital be removed from Denver, so that the gigantic real estate speculation which is going on there shall collapse, the mines will cease to have any output. This is so clearly logical that it needs no demonstration.

The republican senators have wisely decided not to muster. Following precedents the democrats have a right to organize the senate by the election of a president pro tempore before admitting new members.

A REMARKABLE CAREER.

Ex-Senator Hamlin has accepted the appointment of minister to Spain which was made by President Garfield the day before he was shot. This man has had a remarkable career. He was born in 1809. He began life as a printer, afterwards he studied law and practiced until 1848 when he was elected to the United States senate. He was several years in the Maine legislature. In 1842 he was elected to congress and was reelected in 1845. In 1858 he was elected to the United States senate and remained until 1857 when he resigned to act as governor. He was immediately reelected to the senate and went back in 1857 and served until 1861 when he became vice president. His term expired in 1865 and he was soon after appointed collector of the port of Boston. In 1869, he again went to the senate and remained until 1872.

This is a remarkably long career. He served in the senate with Webster and in the house with Clay. His long services with Mr. Blaine suggests comparisons with him. Mr. Hamlin reached his majority the year Blaine was born. When Blaine was a boy of six Mr. Hamlin was speaker of the Maine house of representatives. When Blaine was eighteen years old, Mr. Hamlin entered the United States senate. Mr. Hamlin now at the age of seventy-two goes to Spain and looks up to Blaine for advice as his superior. Both began political life in the Maine legislature, both were speakers of the state legislatures, both have been in the two houses of congress. But though Mr. Blaine has won his remarkable success and is now in the prime of life, Mr. Hamlin won his honors even earlier. Hamlin was speaker in the legislature of his state at 28 and Blaine at 31. Hamlin was elected to congress at 33 and Blaine at 46.

Ex-Senator Hamlin was not a great man, though he has been so honored by his state. He never made a strong speech or originated any great legislation. His entire strength lay in his sound common sense and simple manner of life. The farmers always supported him and he usually bestowed the patronage at his control to the best advantage. There was no particular reason for his appointment except that he has been in office since 1837 and was uneasy out of office.

Hazing Methods at Annapolis.

Philadelphia Times.

The "Plebs," as the fourth classmen at Annapolis are called, have had a hard time of it ever since the commencement of the session. The third classmen commenced the hazing by passing an order that whenever they entered a room of a "Pleb" the latter must rise and remain standing until the visitor departed. This was submitted to for several days, when one night the hazing made the rounds and remained nearly every "Pleb" to climb up on top of his wardrobe and sit there for five minutes. By degrees the hazing grew bolder, and men were made to stand on their heads in buckets and were also compelled to lather and shave each other with the lids of water buckets. This latter requirement caused much trouble and several rows occurred, which, however, were carefully hidden from the authorities.

The fact that we have mentioned above that all European nations are occupied with their internal affairs argues well for the continuance of the general peace in Europe. All wars have been caused by some one nation intermeddling with the affairs of some other nation. The last three European wars were caused in this way. Prussia, France, and Russia all caused the wars of 1866, 1870 and 1877 by not attending to their own business. Had each of these countries been occupied with internal affairs in the above years, there would have been no wars. The jealousies of European countries are now few. More than at any time during the present century, the map looks well, with the boundaries in the proper place, and this argues peace.

The "Statue act," an old college hazing penalty, was next resorted to. The fourth classmen would be hauled out of bed at unseemly hours and made to strip and assume statuary attitudes on chairs and beds for the defecation of a jubilant crowd of third classmen. Rumors of these disturbances of course soon reached the ears of the board, but in such indefinite shape that Admiral Rodgers, although convinced that something was wrong, could not prove the guilt of the hazing. Finally on Monday a party of the third class cadets went into room 72, occupied by fourth class cadets T. P. Ledbetter, of Alabama, and J. P. McGinnis, of Iowa. The visitors announced that they wanted to have a disappearing scene, and that when the word was given the Plebs would have to get out of sight; when the signal to reappear was given they would have to comply, and the last man would be "sandwiched." The Plebs thought submission the better course, and when the signal was given McGinnis dived under a table and Ledbetter beneath the bed. The visitors pounced on Ledbetter, and placing him between two mattresses forming the sandwich, they sat there for some time.

As Others See Us.

Philadelphia Record.

Colorado is supplying a large part of the gold and silver yearly added to the wealth of the world. It now bids fair to furnish not only its supply of coal but enough for neighboring states and territories as well—possibly for all the continent west of St. Louis. Large deposits of lignite which, though inferior in quality are better by far than "no coal," have already been quite extensively developed, and the bituminous beds of the Gunnison, La Plata and El Moro regions have been proven valuable for coking purposes, and therefore almost indispensable to the smelting works in those districts. Quite recently it has been shown that in Gunnison county are deposits of excellent anthracite of sufficient extent to warrant high anticipations for the future. Iron ore of low grade is abundant in many parts of the state, though it is only recently that any beds of sufficient value to warrant the establishment of blast furnaces have been found. The first furnace west of Missouri was lighted at Pueblo, Col., a few days ago, and is running out regularly and easily fifty-four tons of pig iron daily, with a prospect of increasing this output to eighty tons a day. All the iron and coal used are mined in the state, and the product is said to be of good quality. The officers of this company expect to turn out Bessemer steel for rails within the present year. This will save a vast expenditure in freight for the railroad extensions so rapidly progressing in the Central state.

The second test consisted in the four companies starting at the top of the bell, and laying fourteen lines of hose as follows: Hose 1 and 2 laid 350 feet of hose each in four lines, and hose 3 and 4 laid 550 feet each in three lines. These lines of hose were laid from the hydrants to, and forming a circle on the square, when the water was let on; the time was taken from the

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THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
Gazette, \$10.00 Six Months..... \$5.00
New Month..... \$3.00 One Month..... \$1.00
WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
Gazette, \$2.00 Six Months..... \$1.00
New Month..... \$1.00 One Month..... .25

ADVERTISING.
JOB WORK.
Copies for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal
to those of any establishment west of
the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper desiring them discontinued will please let it known at the business office, where they will be properly informed. For advertisements concerning the paper unless notice is thus given, the Gazette is the authorized collector and agent for the Gazette Publishing Company. Complaints are allowed against any employee of the Gazette to offer any services to the Gazette or to any other newspaper. All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE will be handled in not later than Thursday evening. We do not any advertising for them, and do not any advertising for them.

W. G. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

From Sunday's Daily.

Mr. W. S. Alden opened a new millinery at 42 South Tejon street on Wednesday, featuring a very elaborate display of bonnets, hats, fancy goods, etc.

The stained glass windows for the new Methodist church arrived in the city on Thursday night. Some delay has been experienced in getting both the windows and the pews. It is expected that the pews will reach here Saturday.

Born, on October 6th, to Mr. F. E. and Mrs. Clara Rose, two boys, one weighing 8 and another 8½ pounds. According to the record of twins the population of Colorado Springs must be increasing very rapidly.

It is intimated by a citizen who has taken the time to gather facts that the cost of buildings now in the course of erection and about to be built in Colorado Springs, will aggregate \$500,000. Who says that our city is not in a prosperous condition?

Mr. Cy. Mansfield, the mail carrier, returned yesterday morning from a week's hunting in South Park. He reports himself as being in a way-up time and brought home two deer and an antelope to show that he was not while absent. Whether he bought them or actually shot them is a question that arises in the minds of many.

Manager Welch of the opera house informs that Fannie Louise Buckingham, with her company, will appear here on Friday, and Saturday. These are the dates asked for by Miss Buckingham's manager, it will probably be so changed, as it is to come in the same week in which the Rice Evangeline company appears.

The familiar faces of Mr. H. C. Lanesley and his son, Ed, are again seen upon the streets of Colorado Springs. Like a good many others they have concluded to again return to Colorado Springs. As we stated in the GAZETTE some weeks ago they will occupy the store now being erected by Mr. Lanesley on North Tejon street in which they will carry on the clothing business.

Mr. S. B. Jennings and wife of the Manitou will start to-morrow or Monday for the place where they will remain during the winter. Mr. Jennings, we are glad to learn, will exert his influence to secure the proprietorship of Manitou house, which he managed so successfully during the past summer. During the winter a few keepings will be added to the house.

Mr. J. R. Davis, the former proprietor of the Pike's Peak Avenue bakery which he sold some time ago to Messrs. Parker and Donovan has now purchased of Mr. J. E. Mills the Kenney restaurant. He will take immediate possession and do all in his power to keep up the good reputation that this restaurant has always sustained. Mr. Davis has had considerable experience in providing for the wants of the inner man and we are confident that he will succeed in his undertaking. Mr. Davis requests us to state that all tickets issued by Mr. Mills to his guests will be redeemed by him.

Mr. D. M. Rose, who is quite extensively engaged in fruit culture at his ranch just south of Colorado Springs, yesterday left upon the table of our sanctum some of the finest specimens of Colorado apples that we have yet seen. The several varieties left by him were the Little Red Romane, Ben Davis, Horse Apple, and the Solid Crab, all of which were of delicious flavor and wormless. Mr. Rose this year picked a full barrel of Ben Davis apples from a seven-year-old tree. Our people are yearly growing more attentive to the culture of fruits, and in many instances their efforts have been far more successful than they had reason to expect.

OUT WEST.

House rents are exorbitant in Golden. The Georgia minstrels are playing at Pueblo.

Complaints of poor pavements are general in Denver.

The potato crop around Greeley is said to be very large.

C. B. Hayes, marshal at Crested Butte, has been arrested.

Several new business houses will be erected in Golden next spring.

The real estate transfers at Denver on Wednesday were \$83,500.

C. C. Davis, proprietor of the Leadville Chronicle, has gone east.

The St. James hotel, at Denver, will be in charge of David A. Gage.

The weather at Gunnison has been decidedly rainy and unpleasant.

Numerous literary and social societies are being formed in Denver.

The Fannie Louise Buckingham company will play next week in Denver.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Superintendent Easterly's Annual Report on the El Paso County Schools.

Some Facts Showing What the County Has Done During 1881 in the Way of Education.

Mr. J. P. Easterly, superintendent of schools for El Paso county, has just furnished his report for the year ending August 31, 1881, and from it we are enabled to gather some facts which will be of interest to our readers.

There are now in the county twenty-five organized school districts, whose secretaries, with one exception, have all reported to the county superintendent, thus being an increase of one district over that of last year. Of these schools thirteen are now open; five will open before the first of January and the remainder will probably open with the spring term. The total school population of El Paso county is now 1,900, of which number 1,411 are males and 888 females, this being a decrease of 32 as compared with last year's report. This number only includes children between the ages of 6 and 21. According to the report there are in the county 1,433 children between the ages of 6 and 16, and 414 children between the ages of 16 and 21. There are enrolled in the graded schools 780 pupils of which number 388 are males and 397 females. In the ungraded schools there are 603, of this number 304 are males and 299 females. It will thus be seen that there are in the county 606 children who do not attend school at all. Last year the total number of scholars enrolled in the graded and ungraded schools was 1,924; thus it will be seen that while the school population has decreased the number of children attending school has increased by 50.

The average daily attendance at the schools during the year has been 795 while the average attendance in 1880 was 737. The number of pupils enrolled in private schools including 103 in Colorado college is 238. Last year the number given as attending private schools was 94, thus showing an increase of 14.

The salaries of teachers are given in Mr. Easterly's report from which these extracts are taken. It shows that the average monthly salary paid to male teachers in the graded schools of the county is \$120 while the female teachers are paid an average monthly salary of \$60 or just one-half of the amount paid to males. In the ungraded schools the males are paid \$46 and the females \$41.75. While the salaries of male teachers in the ungraded remain unchanged as in comparison with those paid last year, the monthly compensation to female teachers has been increased about \$6. In the graded schools thirteen teachers are employed, and in the ungraded schools thirty are employed, making forty-three in all. Of this number nine are males and thirty-four females.

In El Paso county there is but one blind child, while the number of deaf mutes are placed at six; this number includes all between the ages of four and twenty-two. Last year there was but one person aged over 21 in the county who was unable to either read or write. This year the same one remains. Between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one only one person is charged with illiteracy.

The average cost of educating each pupil in the graded schools during the year 1881 has been \$2.43, the same rate as that of 1880, while in the ungraded schools the cost is placed at \$4.52, being an increase of \$1.00 over the rate of 1880. During the year 1881 no school bonds have been issued and none redeemed. The present bonded indebtedness of El Paso county for school purposes amounts to \$25,000. For 1881 the lowest average tax levy for school purposes was two mills, and the highest tax levy was fifteen mills.

There are now in El Paso county twenty-five school houses valued at—including sites, furniture, etc., \$46,590. The school buildings are valued at \$2,375 less than in 1880, and still one new building has been constructed during this year.

The seating capacity of these school houses is 1,237 and the number of volumes in the school libraries is 452. The assessed valuation of property on which the school levy was based is \$4,212,495, of this amount \$125,600 is the valuation of unorganized territory.

In the matter of school furniture we take the following from the report: The number of school districts furnished with suitable registers, etc., is 34, with record and order books 33, with an unabridged dictionary 6, with globes 7, with wall maps 7, with black boards 22.

The amount of general fund collected as certified to by the county treasurer is \$9,135.40; amount received from fines, sale of estates, etc., \$311; amount apportioned to school districts, \$9,354.40; county superintendent's compensation \$848.10.

During the year 28 applicants were examined for certificates, of which number 7 were males and 21 females. First grade certificates were issued to the number of 8, second grade to the number of 6 and third grade to the number of 18. Only one of the 28 applicants for certificates was rejected. Of the certificates granted 15 were to females and 13 to males.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY FOR 1881.

REVENUE.
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1880..... \$2,430.53
Amount received from general fund..... 8,884.60
Amount received from special fund..... 4,084.92

Amount received from building fund..... 283.48
Amount received from other sources..... 553.20

Total receipts..... \$16,815.79

EXPENDITURES.
Teachers' wages..... \$11,355.67
Current expenses..... 507.57
Sites, buildings, furniture, etc. including balance paid in hands of district treasurers..... 2,036.00

Total expenditures..... \$15,848.70

Balance in hands of county treasurer Aug. 31, 1881..... \$1,367.51

From Saturday's Daily.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Schilderick and wife have returned from their trip to the Gunnison country.

Mr. Wilmer's trunk and other baggage still remain at the Cliff house, Manitou, unclaimed, and no clue has as yet been found which will throw the least light on his mysterious disappearance.

Mr. J. M. Edgar, the very popular and efficient western passenger agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road, came down from Denver yesterday morning accompanied by his wife and will spend Sunday at Manitou. Mr. Perry Griffin, the Ohio passenger agent of the same road, accompanied by his wife and sister, Mrs. Lacy, is also of the party.

Moses Sommer has been playing the western game of top and bottom on the boys. Last night he succeeded in convincing an unscrupulous country youth that it was the only game in which there was an equal showing. As a result Moses was the winner of a \$50 horse. The animal will be on exhibition this morning, between the hours of 10 and 12, in front of Isaac Helm's cigar store.

Mr. Merrills Andrews, an old resident of Colorado Springs, died at his residence on Weber street yesterday. He came here when the city was first founded, and has always been looked upon as one of our oldest and most respected citizens. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the family residence on Weber street between Huernano and Cuchans streets. All friends of the family are invited to attend.

Meeting of the Horticultural Society. The El Paso County Horticultural society met last evening in the council rooms. In the absence of President Parsons Mr. Charles Ayer was elected president pro tem. The corresponding secretary, R. T. Crawford, acted as secretary.

Major McAllister exhibited samples of the Wine Sap apple, also of second growth of Concord grape. A discussion ensued respecting the best kinds of apples to grow here, the conclusion being general that we can grow summer and early autumn varieties to the best advantage and with the greatest certainty.

Mr. Crawford thought that the Hyslop and Transcendent crab were the best apples of their kinds.

Mr. Hodgman thought much more of the Transcendent than of the Hyslop.

Major McAllister thought the Transcendent was better than the Hyslop and somewhat harder.

Mr. Cosson alluded to the fact that the apples trees in Mr. Bush's garden, although sometimes ten or eleven years old, were not bearing as they did a few years ago, and thought that it might be owing to their being planted among his strawberries and got too much water.

Mr. Crawford thought that their productivity would be increased by a vigorous root pruning, in which view Mr. Ayer coincided.

The subject of grape culture being introduced, Major McAllister read an article from the Gardner's Monthly respecting the Pocklington grape, and strongly recommended giving it a trial. Mr. Crawford thought highly of this grape, as did also Mr. Cosson. The Amber Queen, Moore's Early and Lady grape were also spoken of. Mr. Cosson said that a certain prominent fruit grower had hesitated to recommend the latter, and he considered that there were some doubts respecting its merits. He thought that Moore's Early was a good grape and could be successfully grown here. Mr. Hodgman and others participated in the discussion.

A new member, whose name we did not get, asked some questions respecting the culture of strawberries here and gave an interesting statement of the method of retarding the ripening of these berries in the east by means of heavy mulching when the ground was hard frozen in the spring. He stated that he had hesitated to recommend the latter, and he considered that there were some doubts respecting its merits.

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At an early hour yesterday morning a tramp boarded a south bound freight train between Larkspur and the Divide intent on stealing a ride. He was allowed by the brakemen to remain on the train until it reached the Divide where he was requested to jump off. He at first explicitly refused to leave the train, but seeing that the brakeman was determined in his request he finally did so, although very reluctantly. As the train started to leave Divide station he shook his fist in a very defiant manner and threatened to get even with him.

Nothing more was thought of the matter by the brakeman, but as the train was approaching Colorado Springs he discovered that the tramp had again boarded the train and was seated in one of the freight cars. He in company with one other brakeman entered the car in which the tramp was seated and again ordered him to leave the train. He was even more defiant upon this occasion and positively refused to leave the car until it reached Colorado Springs. The train was slackened up a little and the brakemen between them managed to eject the belligerent tramp from the car just as the train stopped at the north end of the depot siding. Mr. Tramp had no sooner landed on the ground than he began to bombard the brakeman in a most furious manner. One of the brakemen was hit in the back of the head by one of the missiles and was knocked senseless while the other was also seriously injured. By this time the other train men and employees about the depot saw what was going on and at once came to the rescue. Seeing that he would probably be roughly handled, the tramp started on a lively run across the Monument bottom and three or four of the train men joined in the chase. It took but a little while for them to realize that the tramp was an expert runner and he experienced but little difficulty in attacking and keeping a good lead.

All soon gave up the chase, and the tramp could be seen sitting on an adjoining hill taking a rest and watching his pursuers. Deputy Sheriff Dana and the marshal were notified of the occurrence and mounting two horses they soon succeeded in rounding up the tramp. He is now in the county jail awaiting a hearing. Marshal Beall says that the man does not seem like a very bad character; on the contrary he appears and acts like a gentleman. The tramp admits that he attempted to steal a ride, but denies that he was the first to attack the brakeman.

Father Delahanty has endeared himself greatly to his congregation during his stay among them, and they sincerely mourn his death.

High mass will be celebrated in the Catholic church here Monday morning at 8 o'clock when the Rev. Father Haverdy, of Denver, will officiate at the obsequies.

The deceased expressed a wish to be buried at Denver while the members of his congregation would like very much to have him buried here, yet all desire that his wishes be carried out to the letter, and his remains will be taken to Denver on the 4 p. m. train, where his burial will take place on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock.

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REPUBLICAN PRIMARY.

An Exceedingly Large Vote Polls and Some Excitement Prevails.

Ianthus Bentley Nominated for Justice, and L. C. Dana for Constable.

In accordance with the call issued by Mr. H. A. Wilson, chairman pro tem. of the precinct committee, the republican voters of precinct No. 6 of El Paso county assembled at the court house yesterday afternoon for the purpose of nominating by ballot twenty delegates to the county convention and candidates for justice of the peace, constable and road overseer.

The polls opened at 8 o'clock at which time quite a large number of voters had gathered at the polling place. More excitement prevailed at the polls than at any other primary election which has taken place in Colorado Springs for some years, the issue being principally over the candidates for justice of the peace. Carriages were brought into service to convey voters to and from the polls, and there was apparently more commotion than upon regular election days. The two candidates for justice of the peace, Ianthus Bentley and E. G. Hooke, were upon the ground advocating their own interests, while numerous friends of both aspirants were also working faithfully. It was noticeable that many voters who usually take no interest in the result of primary elections came out and cast their ballots, and it was evident at the first opening of the polls that an exceedingly large vote would be cast. Up to 7 o'clock, the time set for the closing of the polls, voters continued to come, and fully two-thirds of the entire number of votes were cast after half past five. Some ill feeling prevailed at the polls over the contest for justice of the peace.

The judges of election did not complete the counting of the ballots until 10 p. m., at which time it was ascertained that 328 votes had been cast in all. On eight of the tickets the names of the delegates had been scratched off entirely. In the final summing up the following was the result of the vote for the delegates to the county convention which meets next Saturday, October 15:

H. A. Hinsley..... 319 John Carr..... 320
G. H. Stewart..... 310 J. W. Gillin..... 318
H. A. Wilson..... 321 John Campbell..... 320
B. W. Steele..... 320 A. H. Cormier..... 320
M. L. De Courtney..... 315 E. W. Giddings..... 320
G. J. Giffey..... 318 E. W. Giddings..... 320
G. J. Hocke..... 314 S. M. Buzzard..... 319
A. Sagendorf..... 314 W. S. Nichols..... 320
J. F. Humphrey..... 320 A. J. Downing..... 319
A. Brown..... 314 J. K. Field..... 319

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Ianthus Bentley..... 204
E. G. Hooke..... 113
Scattering..... 6

FOR CONSTABLE.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The side track running from the main line of the D. & R. G. track to the site of the new hotel was completed yesterday.

Some of the small boys are allowed to ride their velocipedes through the principal streets regardless of the city ordinance which forbids it.

Mr. B. G. Wilson, formerly proprietor of the cigar emporium near the corner of Tejon street and Pike's Peak avenue, has returned from the mountains where he has been during the summer.

Mr. A. Sutton and wife returned yesterday morning, from their visit to Boston and New York. Mr. Sutton has not yet fully recovered from his attack of sickness, which he had just previous to his departure for the east.

The Rev. Mr. Westervelt, of Manitou, in company with a party of five others, started yesterday for the plains on an antelope hunt. They were well provided with guns, ammunition and other supplies necessary for an extended trip.

The Capitol Pavement company are progressing nicely with the work of laying the pavement on North Tejon street. The pavement in front of the Opera House is completed and the men are now at work in front of Bennett Bros.' store.

Mr. Joseph Ness, of the Denver Republican, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Ness does considerable of the outside work on the Republican, and stopped over here on his way to West Las Animas, where he goes to write up sheep and cattle interests of that locality.

Sheriff Smith and Senator Mahone, alias Cassius E. Stubbs, received yesterday through Messrs. A. Sutton & Co. two highly polished plug hats of the latest New York pattern. Mr. Smith wore his hat for the first time at the meeting of the capital committee yesterday morning.

We were, this week, shown some White Morton potatoes by Mr. W. C. Holmes, of Table Rock. The five that he had with him weighed nine pounds, and Mr. Holmes thinks the balance of his crop, which is growing on about eleven acres, will average eight thousand pounds to the acre.

We are reliably informed that Judge Field and Senator C. E. Stubbs will probably form a partnership for the practice of law. They will occupy the office vacated by Mr. W. H. Harrison, who will, in the future, devote the most of his attention to his Leadville practice. Messrs. Field and Stubbs are both men who have had considerable experience in the practice of law, and we have no doubt but they will build up a good business.

Mr. O. Parker, while riding with his wife yesterday afternoon, met with quite a serious accident. He was crossing the railroad on Huerfano street when the horse which he was driving became frightened, suddenly overturning the buggy and throwing both himself and his wife violently to the ground. Mr. Parker retained his hold on the lines and was dragged quite a distance before the horse could be stopped. Neither he nor Mrs. Parker was seriously injured.

COLORADO GOLD INTERESTS.

Something About the Enormous Supply Near Crested Butte.

From the first number of the Crested Butte Republican, which has just made its appearance, we take the following interesting article on the rich coal lands of that locality:

The greatest source of wealth to a nation or community lies in the deposits of coal and iron which it possesses. In these great blessings, no place in the United States can compare with Crested Butte. Pennsylvania boasts of the Lehigh and Lackawanna regions abounding in anthracite coal, and the country around Connellsburg, lighted for miles with thousands of coking ovens. Here at Crested Butte we possess all that has made Pennsylvania the proud state she is. West of us are mountains filled with iron, within easy access. South and west adjoining our town, are thousands of acres underlain with three veins of coal, the coal from which makes even the far famed Connellsburg rich from competition, while adjoining the town to the northwest, is an unlimited supply of the best anthracite. Nowhere else in the world do these two kings among coal, lie in the same neighborhood. The coking coal lies in a formation dipping to the northwest through the mountains south of town to Coal creek and extending back of the town to nearly its northwest corner. Here this formation is suddenly broken off and shows itself no more. From the high range north of us through the heavily wooded hills for six miles the anthracite formation dips towards us, i.e. towards the southwest, until it comes square against the soft coal, in the valley of Coal creek. Thus we have within an eighth of a mile forces of men taking from veins sloping towards us the two kinds of coal most prized for manufacturing, railroad and domestic purposes, and each the best of its variety. The anthracite is found in a three and one-half foot and in a six foot vein, the two some sixty feet apart, with perfect floors and roofs. It carries even less ash and more carbon than the celebrated Lehigh—ash not exceeding four per cent.

The D. & R. G. railroad have secured control of both these coals, and through the Colorado Coal and Iron company are opening both in a very extensive manner, proposing to furnish Leadville with coke this winter, entirely from this point. They have already pits burning and burnt and will be ready to load the trains as fast as the cars can be furnished, when they reach here, which will be by the middle of this month. Mr. Thomas Long is now opening under the same auspices, the anthracite just above us and we can safely promise the people of this state all the anthracite they can use to keep them warm this winter. When once this cleanly, economical coal has been used no other coal will be allowed in the house. Our coking coal is also the finest of blacksmith coal and will have immense sale throughout the state for that purpose. In addition to these two principal coals there is an overlaying vein of a non-coking bituminous coal, making an excellent fuel, the same as that found west of us on Ohio creek, and equaling the coal of Calumet City. Our City Recorder Skinner with Captain Jefferson, have opened this vein in good shape and are prepared to supply this coal to all who desire it.

In further issues we will more fully describe these coal fields and the extensive works being done on them merely saying here that the Colorado Coal and Iron Co. expect to employ over five hundred men in mining and coking at this point this winter.

Boston Wool Market.

Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co. make the following report concerning the condition of the wool market:

The total receipts of wool at this port during the past week comprise 9110 bales domestic and 1477 foreign, against 4874 bales domestic and 141 foreign for the same time last year. The total receipts since January 1, 1881, comprise 236,254 bales domestic and 24,408 bales foreign, against 230,050 bales domestic and 37,004 bales foreign for the corresponding period of 1880.

The sales for the week comprise 2,203,971 lbs. of domestic fleece and pulled and 244,000 lbs. of foreign, making the week's transactions foot up 2,453,271 lbs., against 2,474,084 lbs., and 3,731,472 lbs. for the two previous weeks' transactions.

The market has been less active but when the immense transactions of previous weeks are taken into consideration, it is not surprising that there should be a lull. Indeed, it is exactly what might be expected. Last week was a broken one, hence the small sales were accounted for, but there can be no such explanation of the present dullness, and it can only be because manufacturers, for reasons best known to themselves are not buying. The extremely high rate for money may have had something to do with keeping buyers away, and were it to last the market might decline under weak holders being obliged to sell to raise money. But as a rule holders are very strong, and rather more inclined to look for higher than lower prices, as they cannot replace their stock at selling prices to the country. Freight, too, will be advancing shortly, and wool will cost even more than now. Staple wools continue in good demand and for such prices are strong. It is claimed that some undesirable descriptions of wool are being offered at less than a week ago, but the sales show no weakness, although it is also true that lots could not be disposed of as readily to manufacturers as a week ago. The country markets hold strong. In Michigan and Wisconsin wool is held at 40c, with some at higher prices. In Ohio and elsewhere prices are firm but unchanged. The fall wools are accumulating in San Francisco, and the prices asked there are the same that can be obtained here, leaving nothing for expenses and profits. There has been an advance in the London wool market of about 1/2d. This is caused, it is thought, by the services having been shortened, which has caused buyers to be more in a hurry for their supplies. The amount of wool offered is found to be less than had been expected. There is no wool there suitable to this market. Good Montevideo is scarce and is held at 34 to 35c, holders claiming that such stock cannot be imported from Havre to cost less than 37c.

A Wonderful Discovery in Mosquito Gulch.

Mr. Lawrence during the past summer has been working his Eureka lode, located on the south side of Buckskin mountain, near the head of said gulch, and being convinced that the fissure on the Eureka extended down across the flat or foot hill, decided about two weeks ago to prove up as to whether his theory was good or false by expending about \$150. He set two men at work on a ten feet by three feet open cut or shaft, to sink through the earth deposit to solid rock formation, and if a fissure vein was not found to extend the fissure ten feet further in an easterly course. At the depth of eighteen feet through the earth that was almost as solid as cement, a true fissure was struck in a solid formation which was over twenty inches wide at its surface, and it was widened to nearly three feet. Said vein contains chlorides, sulphurites and brittle silver, the best of which runs over eight thousand dollars in silver to the ton. Mr. Lawrence is now shipping the ore in sacks to Leadville, and will soon have a full run. He is erecting a log cabin and ore house over and adjoining the shaft, and will push the work to the fullest capacity. He has very properly called it the Bonanza King. Energy and perseverance is thus rewarded.

The city republican primaries will be held at Denver to-night.

There was eight inches of snow on the Chama range Saturday.

Bridges on the Animas toll road are said to be in need of repairing.

Track laying has commenced again between Gunnison and Crested Butte.

There was a small fire in the Little Pittsburgh and Animas mines on Sunday.

The drill on the Morning Star mine is down 805 feet and no ore yet found.

It is estimated that the ore output of Clear Creek will be over \$300,000 this year.

A convention of Douglas county democrats will be held at Castle Rock on Saturday.

F. H. Sherock, of South Pueblo, announces himself an independent candidate for justice of the peace.

Colonel Samuel Batchell, of Gothic, is preparing a topographical map of the Elk Mountain Mining district.

Captain J. W. Jaques was the choice for clerk and recorder at the county convention held at Leadville Monday.

"The Silver Plume Coloradoan" is a new daily published at Silver Plume under the editorship of A. J. Randall.

The Game Ridge mill at Silver Cliff is making good progress; the machinery is coming in and the work is being rapidly advanced.

"The Railway and Mining Gazette" has been merged into "Hanson's Mining Gazette," which made its first appearance on October 10. It will be published at Denver.

L. S. Hamilton, division superintendent of the Antonito and Durango branch of the Denver & Rio Grande, has been arrested on the charge of making false returns.

The county democratic convention on Tuesday, at Leadville, nominated for sheriff Peter Becker, for treasurer John Hayes, for commissioner at large August Riche, and for commissioner of the first district Joseph Kuhlmeyer.

The republican county convention at Leadville, on Tuesday, nominated Richard H. Stanley for treasurer, L. R. Tucker for sheriff, Robert H. Wells for clerk and recorder, J. W. Marden for commissioner at large, and O. H. Harker for commissioner for the first district.

The democratic convention at Gunnison City on Monday nominated the following ticket: District judge, Thomas C. Brown of Gunnison; district attorney, H. O. Montague of Silverton; county clerk and recorder, A. J. Bean of Gunnison; county treasurer, W. H. Vance of Pitkin; Sheriff, Phil Peters of Iron; coroner, John L. Crooks of Monticello; coroner, S. H. Chew of White Pine; superintendent of public schools, G. B. Spratt of Spring creek.

The following grand and petit jurors have been drawn for the next term of the district court which convenes on November 7th. Grand jurors, William Lennox, L. B. Farrar, David Spillman, A. G. Draper, F. E. Wells, Henry Gule, O. Everhart, J. P. Conlogue, H. L. B. Wills, S. B. Westerfield, S. C. Stout, D. W. Robbins. Petit jurors, E. E. Hooker, Frank Austin, A. G. Brooks, A. L. Carpenter, W. S. Stratton, J. H. Kerr, Thos. Hughes, H. Stevens, James Barnes, M. L. DeCoursey, J. H. Boeschen, W. T. Hogue, F. J. Smith, Chas. Hallowell, E. H. Gilbert, A. P. Brown, J. M. Somerville, J. G. Warner, Jos. Dozier, J. M. Givens, A. G. Lincoln, W. B. Sherman, Chas. A. Eldridge.

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RAILROAD NEWS.

Newspaper Rumors About D. & R. G. Extensions.

The Utah Line to be Pushed.

The following information about the Gunnison and Utah extension of the Denver & Rio Grande is from the News-Democrat of Gunnison City:

Messrs. J. A. McMurtre, the chief engineer of the Denver & Rio Grande road, and Mr. J. R. Deltemer, his first assistant, are now awaiting the arrival of Mr. R. F. Weibert, the manager of construction, and other officials of the road. Since their arrival some facts have leaked out which will be of interest. The track layers who are now at work between here and Crested Butte are making very satisfactory progress, and there is no longer any doubt that the cars will be running into that place by the first of next month.

The company did not intend to reach the salt banks on Anthracite creek this fall, but the scarcity of steel has already delayed them so long that the officials are almost certain now that they will not be able to get beyond Crested Butte before winter sets in; and even if the weather was such as to allow the work to go on, it is doubtful if the necessary steel rails could be procured.

Mr. A. A. Warren has leased the Mellen house on Cascade avenue and will occupy it as soon as some additions to it have been made.

Mr. J. Ness, of the Denver Republican, contemplates in a few weeks writing an extensive account of the sheep interests of El Paso county.

With the exception of glazing in the front of the store being erected on North Tejon street, for Mr. Luesley is about completed.

Another such day as yesterday will have a demoralizing effect on the festive house fêtes which have been so numerous during the past summer.

Mr. G. S. Robbins was busy yesterday packing up Turney's stock of jewelry, which he will to-day remove to South Pueblo and dispose of at auction.

The fall term of the Deaf Mute Institute will open on next Wednesday by which time it is expected that the new building will be entirely completed.

The Denver Tribune is responsible for the statement that Madam Rita will leave Denver to-morrow for New York, where she will resume her studies preparatory to going on the stage.

At a meeting of the Congregational church held Wednesday morning, a call was extended to the Rev. James B. Gregg, who has been settled for seven years at Hartford, Conn. The amount of the salary was fixed at \$2,200.

As soon as the rails are laid to Crested Butte, the men will be brought back and put to work track laying on the Black Canon branch. The company only expect to get the rails finished to Kesar, eighteen miles below here, which is near the mouth of the canon and which will be the winter supply point. The company are very anxious to reach this point but fear the supply of rails may not hold out.

It is the intention of the company now to push the road through to Salt Lake City at the earliest possible moment. A force of sixteen to eighteen hundred men are at work on the Salt Lake end of the line, and it is expected that the graders will cross the Utah line by the first of December. The Black canon will be the main scene of action this winter, and the company expect to have the road completed through it by the first of next June, in order to accomplish this they are taking all the men that can possibly be spared from other places and concentrating them at this point. The contractors between here and Salt Lake City have already been ordered to quit and remove their forces to the Black canon, and the Lake City branch will be allowed to stand for the present.

The object of the company just now is to get the railroad completed through to Salt Lake by the time the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad reaches Denver, and some of the officials claim that this will be accomplished within ten months from this time. Work on the various branches will be suspended and every man that can be obtained will be put to work on the main line. The Herculean task of putting a road through the mountain will be accomplished as rapidly as men and money can do it. The whole line will soon be in operation.

The completion of the road to Salt Lake City, and its connection with the C. B. & Q. at Denver, will give it an eastern outlet and will be of vast importance to both roads and to this part of the state.

LONE FISHERMAN.

The Rice Evangeline Company at the Opera House Next Week.

On next Monday night the Rice Evangeline company appears for the first time in Colorado Springs. On the first evening will be produced the extravaganza "Evangeline," in which the company has made an unquestionable success, and which has been received with unanimous favor, in all parts of the United States. This company on last Thursday, drew the largest crowd that has yet visited the Tabor opera house at Denver. An exchange has the following to say of "Evangeline":

"The artist who brought back with him last night many graceful reminiscences of the 'Lone Fisherman,' who sits in silent meditation on the solitary rock, and angles for east of garments in the flood-tide, Joe Harris, his latest representative, there is an undoubted family resemblance, which renders the familiar wardrobe of the comparatively solitary fisherman an object of agreeable recollection. He is the only descendant who promises to survive the numerous ups and downs of the shore, and who will retain his personal attachments through all the chances and changes of ebb and storm. In the catalogue of last night's cast, one fair and bright remembrance of the past was left to recall her many departed associates, and in the comfortable roundness of Nellie Larkelle, there was no one who could so happily revive many of the fond reminiscences that will linger around the pleasant incidents of the fleeting loves of Evangeline. Miss Hattie Richardson, to whom we entrusted the tender recollection of her numerous predecessors, was the suitable depository of many charming recitals. She undoubtedly presented a poetic ideal of 'Evangeline' in her most graceful form and attitudes. Excepting 'Gabriel,' who retains all the combined physical requisites of our hero, Nellie Larkelle is alone entitled to be the representative of that youthful Romeo."

All the other representatives of former casts have disappeared, if we may except, perhaps, Messrs. Cohen and Turner, who enjoy respectively the animal distinction of appearing as the fore and hind-quarters of the wonderful 'Helen,' in her topographical exercises at Evangeline's betrothal. Their pleasant aroma about the music of the extravaganza which will be always acceptable, and there are numerous remaining beauties which are invested with peculiar stage fascination, which are so often renewed that they never seem to grow old. Miss Junius Weatherly is entitled to a welcome in the character of 'Catherine.' Sturgess makes 'Captain' Dooley a suitable representative of the Duke of Mercenary. Everything went off with color and satisfaction."

Alderman Walker is now in Boston. He writes that if it had not been for that blue flannel shirt he never would have been recognized by his old friends.

A meeting of the capital committee will be held this afternoon at Colonel Ensign's office.

County Clerk Eaton is having special ballot boxes made for the votes on the capital question.

The regular meeting of Matt France Hose No. 1 will be held at Chief Pixley's office this evening.

Mr. A. T. Jackson has announced himself as an independent candidate for the office of county sheriff.

Yesterday was the first real down easter day that we have had since the Boston excursionists were here last spring.

The cement pavement which was laid in front of Pascoe's restaurant and E. P. Howbert & Co.'s has already begun to cave.

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There will be a meeting of the J. M. Sigafus Hose company this evening at 7:30 o'clock at the Salt Lake end of the line, and it is expected that the graders will cross the Utah line by the first of December. The Black canon will be the main scene of action this winter, and the company expect to have the road completed through it by the first of next June, in order to accomplish this they are taking all the men that can possibly be spared from other places and concentrating them at this point. The contractors between here and Salt Lake City have already been ordered to quit and remove their forces to the Black canon, and the Lake City branch will be allowed to stand for the present.

The object of the company just now is to get the railroad completed through to Salt Lake by the time the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad reaches Denver, and some of the officials claim that this will be accomplished within ten months from this time. Work on the various branches will be suspended and every man that can be obtained will be put to work on the main line. The Herculean task of putting a road through the mountain will be accomplished as rapidly as men and money can do it. The whole line will soon be in operation.

The completion of the road to Salt Lake City, and its connection with the C. B. & Q. at Denver, will give it an eastern outlet and will be of vast importance to both roads and to this part of the state.

Captain Sesser's herd of 6,000 sheep, which he purchased some time ago in Oregon, are now being driven from Denver to this city and are expected to reach here on Sunday. Mr. Welch has had charge of the herd ever since they left Oregon.

Mr. Ernest Stanley, the manager of the Rice Evangeline company, is spoken of as the manager of the Tabor Opera House and the Colorado theatrical circuit. Should he take the management of the circuit he will also make dates for the Opera House here.

Some of our merchants claim that the business done by them this year has almost doubled the amount done last year. Others show remarkable increase in their business, and taking all in consideration the state convention, also for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several offices to be filled at the coming election.

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It is three weeks ago yesterday since Mr. Wilmer left the Cliff house at Manitou for the Peak, since which time not a word has been heard concerning him. Relief parties have repeatedly traversed the trail and searched the cañons emanating from it, and no clue has yet been found as to his whereabouts. Some are of the opinion that he has joined some one of the numerous hunting parties that are daily starting for the mountains, while others cannot help but think that he has met with a violent death. Had he not left valuable baggage and personal effects at the Cliff house so much uneasiness would not be exhibited as to his whereabouts.

The artist who brought back with him last night many graceful reminiscences of the 'Lone Fisherman,' who sits in silent meditation on the solitary rock, and angles for east of garments in the flood-tide, Joe Harris, his latest representative, there is an undoubted family resemblance, which renders the familiar wardrobe of the comparatively solitary fisherman an object of agreeable recollection. He is the only descendant who promises to survive the numerous ups and downs of the shore, and who will retain his personal attachments through all the chances and changes of ebb and storm. In the catalogue of last night's cast, one fair and bright remembrance of the past was left to recall her many departed associates, and in the comfortable roundness of Nellie Larkelle, there was no one who could so happily revive many of the fond reminiscences that will linger around the pleasant incidents of the fleeting loves of Evangeline. Miss Hattie Richardson, to whom we entrusted the tender recollection of her numerous predecessors, was the suitable depository of many charming recitals. She undoubtedly presented a poetic ideal of 'Evangeline' in her most graceful form and attitudes. Excepting 'Gabriel,' who retains all the combined physical requisites of our hero, Nellie Larkelle is alone entitled to be the representative of that youthful Romeo."

All the other representatives of former casts have disappeared, if we may except, perhaps, Messrs. Cohen and Turner, who enjoy respectively the animal distinction of appearing as the fore and hind-quarters of the wonderful 'Helen,' in her topographical exercises at Evangeline's betrothal. Their pleasant aroma about the music of the extravaganza which will be always acceptable, and there are numerous remaining beauties which are invested with peculiar stage fascination, which are so often renewed that they never seem to grow old. Miss Junius Weatherly is entitled to a welcome in the character of 'Catherine.'

Sturgess makes 'Captain' Dooley a suitable representative of the Duke of Mercenary. Everything went off with color and satisfaction.

Mr. H. B. Snyder called at this office yesterday, and brought with him the kerosene lamp which caused Mrs. Sheldrick to be so severely burned the other day. It appears that the lamp did not explode at all, and with the exception of when the glass was broken from the stand, the lamp remains intact. In screwing on the top, Mrs. Sheldrick wrenched the oil receiver or globe from the stand, allowing the oil to run out and ignite from the adjoining stove. Mr. Snyder reports that Mrs. Sheldrick is in a very critical condition, and it will be almost a miracle if she recovers. Should she do so, she will be mainained and disgraced for life.

OUT WEST.

The Palace Hotel at Santa Fe has been opened.

The district court will sit on Monday at Leadville.

A meeting was held at Trinidad on Monday and a company organized to build a railroad from El Moro to Trinidad.

Dated this 28th day of September, A. D. 1881.

MELISSA A. BELL, Administrator.

The Elk Mountain mine is producing a large amount of ore.

Three murderers escaped from Saguache jail on Monday night.

Work will be commenced again on the Silver Cliff company's mine.

The democratic county convention will be held on Saturday, October 15.

The total amount received for the Denver monument to Garfield is \$326.03.

The Durango Racing Association will soon assume a tangible form as an organization.

J. J. Cook, of Leadville, is candidate for superintendent of public instruction.

The republican county convention for La Plata county will be held at Animas City October 15.

The West Denver Congregational society hope to dedicate their new church on Sunday. It will be free of debt.

WANTED.

WANTED—Five hundred good grade two-year-old wethers at Austin's ranch, three miles east of town.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLORADO, September 13th, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims and secure their entry thereof, and that the following day the same will be recorded in the office of the recorder of the county seat of El Paso county and the county seat, on Saturday, October 15, 1881, at the hour of 10 o'clock, the forenoon, and will be held to satisfy and execute the same.

Mark Jane Kearney, homestead entry No. 1811, for the W. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 of section 35 and S. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of section 34, town of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, in and for the sum of \$1,137.50, to wit, \$1,000 principal, and \$137.50 costs of suit and interest from the 21st day of May, 1879, I have levied upon the following land, which I now claim as my undivided interest in the same, to wit, the W. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of section 34, town of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, in and for the sum of \$1,137.50, to wit, \$1,000 principal, and \$137.50 costs of suit and interest from the 21st day of May, 1879, I have levied upon the following land, which I now claim as my undivided interest in the same, to wit, the W. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of section 34, town of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, in and for the sum of \$1,137.50, to wit, \$1,000 principal, and \$137.50 costs of suit and interest from the 21st day of May, 1879, I have levied upon the following land, which I now claim as my undivided interest in the same, to wit, the W. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of section 34, town of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, in and for the sum of \$1,137.50, to wit, \$1,000 principal, and \$137.50 costs of suit and interest from the 21st day of May, 1879, I have levied upon the following land, which I now claim as my undivided interest in the same, to wit, the W. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of section 34, town of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, in and for the sum of \$1,137.50, to wit, \$1,000 principal, and \$137.50 costs of suit and interest from the 21st day of May, 1879, I have levied upon the following land, which I now claim as my undivided interest in the same, to wit, the W. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of section 34, town of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, in and for the sum of \$1,137.50, to wit, \$1,000 principal, and \$137.50 costs of suit and interest from the 21st day of May, 1879, I have levied upon the following land, which I now claim as my undivided interest in the same, to wit, the W. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of section 34, town of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, in and for the sum of \$1,137.50, to wit, \$1,000 principal, and \$137.50 costs of suit and interest from the 21st day of May, 1879, I have levied upon the following land, which I now claim as my undivided interest in the same, to wit, the W. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of section 34, town of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, in and for the sum of \$1,137.50, to wit, \$1,000 principal, and \$137.50 costs of suit and interest from the 21st day of May, 1879, I have levied upon the following land, which I now claim as my undivided interest in the same, to wit, the W. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of section 34, town of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, in and for the sum of \$1,137.50, to wit, \$1,000 principal, and \$137.50 costs of suit and interest from the 21st day of May, 1879, I have levied upon the following land, which I now claim as my undivided interest in the same, to wit, the W. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of section 34, town of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, in and for the sum of \$1,137.50, to wit, \$1,000 principal, and \$137.50 costs of suit and interest from the 21st day of May, 1879, I have levied upon the following land, which I now claim as my undivided interest in the same, to wit, the W. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of section 34, town of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, in and for the sum of \$1,137.50, to wit, \$1,000 principal, and \$137.50 costs of suit and interest from the 21st day of May, 1879, I have levied upon the following land, which I now claim as my undivided interest in the same, to wit, the W. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of section 34, town of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, in and for the sum of \$1,137.50, to wit, \$1,000 principal, and \$137.50 costs of suit and interest from the 21st day of May, 1879, I have levied upon the following land, which I now claim as my undivided interest in the same, to wit, the W. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of section 34, town of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, in and for the sum of \$1,137.50, to wit, \$1,000 principal, and \$137.50 costs of suit and interest from the 21st day of May, 1879, I have levied upon the following land, which I now claim as my undivided interest in the same, to wit, the W. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of section 34, town of El Paso, in the

LITERARY.

HARPER'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.
When Harper and Brothers inaugurated the "Franklin Square Library" it was promised that only the best literary talent should be employed. So far, and already two hundred and seven novels have been published in the series, the promise has been most conscientiously fulfilled. Not only have the best writers contributed, but the novels have been printed on fine paper and in large clear type calculated to deal most kindly with the sight. Because of the fact that the publishers have thus carefully and honestly done what they said they would, and have given only the best in modern fiction the series is growing in popularity and all lovers of literature are delighted that such is the fact. The boldness of Harper and Brothers in daring to publish the productions of the best writers in such a form and at such a price as to give none the chance to say they could not afford to read good literature deserves remuneration and no one will be sorry if the series proves a financial as well as a literary success.

The last four issues of the Franklin Square series are now before us, and are as follows: "With Costs," by Mrs. Newman. "The Private Secretary," "The Cameronians" and "Scepter and Ring" by B. H. Baxter. These are all well written, fresh and interesting, full of well founded descriptive passages, bright dialogue and carefully written analyses of character. In "Scepter and Ring," the very latest of the publications, Mr. Baxter has given us a novel better than any of his previous ones. The plot of the story is natural and strong. It is rather an old one perhaps, the whole turning on the loss of a letter written by a husband to his wife, but for all that the story is told so well that we are sure the readers will hardly place the book aside until the last page is read.

The idea of Harper & Brothers issuing the "Franklin Square Song Collection" was a most happy one. The collection which has just been issued embraces a great variety of songs and hymns and places them by their cheap price within the reach of the very poorest. Each page contains a complete hymn or song with the music, and the pages are so made up as to allow literary and musical notes to be placed above and below the song. These notes are all carefully selected, new and interesting and form in themselves many pages of reading matter. Many of the paragraphs relate to the song on the same page, and give a history of the circumstances under which it was written, and since many of the musical selections are historic the notes become particularly attractive and interesting.

It would almost be difficult to think of a song which is not in this collection. There are national songs, nursery songs, and songs for the children and the school. If one has some favorite hymn, long lost and almost forgotten, he can find it here, waiting like an old friend. The hymns, operatic arias from the best compositions, ballads and child songs are all here, and are all first class. It is a book which no one should fail to own; it should find a place in every home. Never before, it may truthfully be said, has a song book been published at once so cheap, so good, and so complete.

William Black is to-day one of the most prolific, as he is one of the most popular novelists of the day. His novels appear so often that it becomes surprising how he can write so uniformly well and carefully. He does not fall into the slovenly style as many do who write often, and who are what is called "day popular," and his latest novel, "That Beautiful Wretch" has all the charm and literary merit of "A Daughter of Heth" and "A Princess of Thule," which first brought him his reputation as a delicate, subtle writer, who was possessed of power of giving graphic descriptions very seldom found in novelists. "That Beautiful Wretch" was first placed before the public in "Harper's Weekly," and later in the "Franklin Square Library," but the publishers have now introduced it in a new cloth dress, and the volume is as handsome outside as it is interesting within. The story is by this time well known, but to those who may not have read it yet it is sufficient to say that it is a Brighton sketch, and full of those delightful, descriptive passages of the sea and the coast, which have always been such a charming characteristic of Black's novels. The paintings of character in this novel, the conversations and situations are not strongly dramatic, but there is, however, a freshness which is thoroughly enjoyable, and no chapter is for a moment tame or tiresome. In its present form "A Beautiful Wretch" will be readily placed in many libraries and read for days with pleasure and interest.

BUFFALO BILL
Attempt to Kill the Celebrated Actor-Scout.
Omaha Herald.
As Hon. Wm. F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," accompanied by his wife and daughters, Misses Arlie and Ora, were returning from Dohany's opera house at Council Bluffs Monday night to the Ogden house after the performance of the "Prairie Wolf," and while they were going over the crossing in front of the Ogden house, a horseman suddenly dashed out of the darkness, wheeled around and emptied three chambers of a revolver into the midst of the party. He then put the spurs to his horse and went galloping up the street, disappearing in the gloom.

The three shots fired fortunately did not hit the mark intended, Buffalo Bill, although one just grazed his left cheek, which still bears a powder mark, a little reminder of this his latest "close call." Mr. Cody conducted his family into the Ogden House and then prepared to take steps towards capturing the would-be-assassin.

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BILL evidently thought he was, judging from his manner of acting. The stranger after saying this turned on his heel and walked out of the hotel. Bill dispatched officers after him and it was found that the stranger was stopping at the Keller house, where he had put in an appearance before twenty minutes after the attempt at assassination occurred. While here he was confronted by Josh Ogden, business manager for Buffalo Bill, who was "on the trail of the man" and recognized in him the murderous individual.

The services of two policemen was secured and the stranger named J. D. Benedict was caught and banished shortly afterwards on the street, and conveyed to jail.

It was found out that with the horse he rode he went into Rowles livery stable, pulled a revolver out of his jacket and compelled the liveryman to look into the barrels and then "hand out" a California saddle. It is supposed that Benedict then started out on his hunt for gore, which he failed to get.

A Herald reporter ran abreast of Buffalo Bill in the afternoon on the street and indulged in a running conversation with the celebrated scout. From him it was learned that Benedict at the time of the shooting was well charged with "tanglefoot" and was no doubt as Bill expressed, "going to clean out the whole town" in a frontier style. He thinks Benedict is evidently a drunk and a member of the Gultane brotherhood.

Benedict was brought into court yesterday morning at Council Bluffs, waived an examination and was sent to Hager in a Council Bluffs cell until the 15th inst., under bonds of \$1,000, and in \$300 more for highway robbery, which he was unable to cover. Buffalo Bill intends to push the case through, and the "cranky" cow puncher from a western village will have two unsurmountable charges to face, one for an attempt to murder the other for highway robbery; the latter is the charge the livery man intends to prosecute.

A "humorous and dashing brochure, profusely illustrated," and bearing the title of "Summer Rambles," is announced by A. Williams & Co., Boston. It purports to relate the adventures of two "well-known Boston gentlemen through Florida."

D. Lathrop & Co., Boston, will soon publish a "delightful book of travel through France, Germany, Norway and Switzerland, entitled 'A Family Flight,' from the joint pens of Rev. E. E. Hale and Miss Susan Hale. It will be an elegant quarto, profusely illustrated with elegant designs."

French Dramatists of the Nineteenth Century," a volume in which Mr. J. Brander Matthews considers the course of modern French drama from the romantic revival to the present naturalistic outbreak, will be published shortly by Charles Scribner's Sons in York, York, and in London by Remington & Co.

A singular story is told in connection with Mr. Howells' "Dr. Breen's Practice," now being published serially, in the Atlantic. It seems that Miss How, of Boston, contributed to the magazine, after "Dr. Breen's Practice" was in type, a short story that so much resembled that of Mr. Howells' that he felt it necessary to call upon the lady and explain the situation of affairs in order that no charge of plagiarism might be preferred against him. He showed her the proof sheets of the story, and perfectly satisfied her that the similarity between her work and his was one of those strange coincidences which have from time to time occurred in the literary world.

R. Worthington & Co., New York, announce for immediate publication, "Cat's Cradle," an original book of rhymes and pictures for children, with 60 illustrations in colors. Large quarto, boards, with double cover in colors, \$2. The rhymes are by Edward Willett, of the literary staff of one of our New York dailies, a strikingly original, genial and effective writer for the young folks.

Mr. Austin Dobson is preparing for the "Parchment Series" of C. Kegan Paul & Co., a volume of selections from the British essayists, neglecting the merely literary papers, and seeking especially to gather together those describing manners and customs and social characteristics. The volume will have a frontispiece by Mr. Randolph Caldecott, and will be introduced by a brief preface of the editor's. For the same series Mr. Andrew Lang is selecting a volume of Poe's verse. Mr. Lang and Mr. S. H. Butcher, whose noteworthy prose translation of the "Odyssey" will be remembered, are now engaged on a prose translation of the "Iliad."

Macmillan & Co. have in preparation a new work, "The Graphic Arts," by Philip Gilbert Hamerton, of which limited editions will be issued in \$vo and in large paper, and which will contain some fifty illustrations, mostly in fac-simile, after masters new and old. Besides conveying the technical information to be expected from the title, the author will aim "to show the influence of technical conditions upon the expression of thought and feeling." The illustrations will include lead pencil, silver-point, various chalks, charcoal, pen-and-ink, pen with wash, sepia, woodcuts, lithographs, etchings, mezzotint, aquatint, line and stipple, etc., etc.

Henry Holt makes the following interesting announcements for this fall: "Our Familiar Songs and Those Who Made Them,"—more than three hundred standard songs of the English speaking race, and preceded by sketches of the writers and histories of the songs; "Gardiner's Introduction to English History;" and "English History for Young Folks;" J. A. Symonds' "Renaissance in Italy," parts II. and III.; "The Revival of Learning and the Age of Despots;" Baring Gould's "Germany, Present and Past;" Ten Brink's "History of English Literature;" Cox's "Introduction to the Science of Comparative Mythology and Folk Lore." In the Leisure Hour series Mrs. Alexander's "The Fates," Fothergill's "Kith and Kin," and Hardy's "Laodicean."

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A large meeting of laborers was held Thursday evening at the steel works in South Pueblo and resolutions were adopted expressing sorrow at the death of Garfield.

GEN. HANCOCK AND HIS SERVANT.

A Meeting Between the Warrior and His "Contractor" Body-Servant.
Cleveland Herald.
Mr. Charles Bowen, a resident of this city, at No. 283 Perry street, at the commencement of the war was a slave in Falkill county, Virginia. He was pressed into the rebel service but succeeded in escaping to the union lines in October, 1862, and fell into the hands of General Hancock at Camp Griffin, Virginia. The general was so well pleased with him that he asked Mr. Brown to remain with him during the war as a body-servant. He did so, and was with the general for nearly three years, passing through the great battles in which the general was engaged. When the war closed General Hancock wrote a personal letter to a friend in Washington recommending his old servant, first making him promise that whenever he should be out of a position he would let him know of it at once. Mr. Brown went to Washington, worked there for some time, and becoming restless came west, and after working for different people finally settled in Cleveland and began to follow his trade. Hearing that General Hancock was in the city, the guest of Colonel W. H. Harris, Mr. Brown called upon him Sunday morning. He was informed by an aid that the general had gone to church. Mr. Brown stated that he was his servant during the war and expressed an earnest desire to see him. He was asked to take a seat and await the return from church. Soon a carriage drove up and the general alighted. The old immediately informed him that his old servant who had been with him through the war was sitting on the lawn and desired to see him. General Hancock immediately proceeded to where Mr. Brown was seated, and recognizing him long before he reached him extended his hand and rushing up grasped the hand of the old servant, who had been with him during so many trying scenes, wrung it with every manifestation of delight, while tears filled the eyes of both and neither of them spoke for some time. At last the general had Mr. Brown sit down and made him relate every thing that the latter had done since the war, and again made him renew the old promise that if anything should happen to him he would inform the general, and that ample provision should be made for him.

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Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., October 6.—Mrs. Lincoln has signed her intention of leaving this city in a few days for a winter's visit to St. Catharine, Can., where she will put herself under the care of prominent physicians and medical advisers. This step has only been decided upon within a few days, and is caused by the fact that her health has shown no signs of material improvement since her return from France. She makes her home with the Hon. Nithau Edwards, her brother-in-law, and has the most careful and delicate attention at the hands of her relatives and friends, with whom she is constantly surrounded. She has numerous calls from her friends and neighbors, whom she is always pleased to see, but seldom ventures to return visits. On bright, sunny days she occasionally takes a ride or a stroll about the large grounds which surround Mr. Edwards' residence, in the neighborhood of the state capitol, but she is obliged to guard her health with great care. She has been distressed greatly by the sad death of President Garfield, and feels deep sympathy for his widow and children. Her greatest hope is for her son, Robert, who is the pride of her declining years, and whom she would be pleased to see in the position which his father so grandly filled. She never speaks of it publicly, but prefers to talk of such matters only to intimate personal friends and advisers. Newspaper men are not welcome when they come in a professional capacity, and the family preserve with caution the secrets of her desire.

It's Absurdity.

The candidacy of Bookwalter for governor is a dyspeptic rich man's whim. He neither knows nor cares for politics except to hold republican institutions in contempt. The pretense that he is a democrat is false. He voted for Hancock because he hated Garfield, and never at any other time voted a democratic ticket. A greater absurdity, a more disgraceful eccentricity, than the election of such a man governor of Ohio could not be committed. There is no danger of such a happening.

Sheer Nonsense.

Pueblo Chieftain.
If it were a certainty of the interior, the U.S. would not now be occupying the White River reservation, and uttering bloody threats against the government and settlers.—Leadville Herald.

The three shots fired fortunately did not hit the mark intended, Buffalo Bill, although one just grazed his left cheek, which still bears a powder mark, a little reminder of this his latest "close call." Mr. Cody conducted his family into the Ogden House and then prepared to take steps towards capturing the would-be-assassin.

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BILL evidently thought he was, judging from his manner of acting. The stranger after saying this turned on his heel and walked out of the hotel. Bill dispatched officers after him and it was found that the stranger was stopping at the Keller house, where he had put in an appearance before twenty minutes after the attempt at assassination occurred. While here he was confronted by Josh Ogden, business manager for Buffalo Bill, who was "on the trail of the man" and recognized in him the murderous individual.

The services of two policemen was secured and the stranger named J. D. Benedict was caught and banished shortly afterwards on the street, and conveyed to jail.

It was found out that with the horse he rode he went into Rowles livery stable, pulled a revolver out of his jacket and compelled the liveryman to look into the barrels and then "hand out" a California saddle. It is supposed that Benedict then started out on his hunt for gore, which he failed to get.

A Herald reporter ran abreast of Buffalo Bill in the afternoon on the street and indulged in a running conversation with the celebrated scout. From him it was learned that Benedict at the time of the shooting was well charged with "tanglefoot" and was no doubt as Bill expressed, "going to clean out the whole town" in a frontier style. He thinks Benedict is evidently a drunk and a member of the Gultane brotherhood.

Benedict was brought into court yesterday morning at Council Bluffs, waived an examination and was sent to Hager in a Council Bluffs cell until the 15th inst., under bonds of \$1,000, and in \$300 more for highway robbery, which he was unable to cover. Buffalo Bill intends to push the case through, and the "cranky" cow puncher from a western village will have two unsurmountable charges to face, one for an attempt to murder the other for highway robbery; the latter is the charge the livery man intends to prosecute.

A large meeting of laborers was held Thursday evening at the steel works in South Pueblo and resolutions were adopted expressing sorrow at the death of Garfield.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 and 239 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Code Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, ss.

In the district court of said county, in the 4th judicial district of Colorado. Martha C. Woodruff, plaintiff, against Edward P. Woodruff, defendant. The people of the state of Colorado send greeting:

To Edward P. Woodruff, defendant, etc. You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you, by the above named plaintiff, in the 4th judicial district of Colorado, in and for the county of El Paso, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after service on you of this summons, if it served within this county; or within twenty days after service on you of this summons, if it served outside this county; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of the complaint.

The said action is brought to dissolve the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant. Cause—desertion, non support and habitual drunkenness. Plaintiff asks for the removal of the children, and will more fully appear by the complaint on file herein, to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of the state of Colorado, in and for the county of El Paso, at Colorado Springs, on [SEAL] September 22, 1881. J. E. MCINTYRE, Clerk.

J. L. WILLIAMS, Attorney for plaintiff. wk-1-4

MARY JANE RUSSELL, Administratrix of the estate of John S. Russell, deceased. wk-1-4

W. R. FOSTER, Administrator of the estate of John J. Haas, deceased. wk-1-4

IRVING HOWBERT, President. B. F. CROWELL, Vice President. A. S. WELCH, Asst. Cashier.

W. R. FOSTER, President. A. S. WELCH, Asst. Cashier.

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Missing Issue(s)

OCT. 22, 1881.